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Joy-Ride

Photo—B. F. Ferreira

Separatism In Germany

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SHORT STORY

By L. A. G. STRONG

HAPPY PAT

It was about midday, and I was in attendance on Mr. Mangan, who had asked for my company and moral support at an auction in the neighbourhood. He seemed in no hurry to go, however, but stood looking at a letter and a newspaper cutting he had in his hand.

"Come out into the garden a minute. Sure it's early yet."

We went out and sat in the rickety edifice which he calls his summer house. Mrs. Mangan, assisted by a red-headed girl with the fattest legs it has been my lot to see, was hanging up what at first I took to be the main sail of a three-masted schooner, but which, when in position alongside other and more familiar shapes, proved to be my friend's pyjamas.

Mr. Mangan made a strange sound. I turned, and saw that he was looking at the newspaper cutting.

"Aye. That's the second of them married. He's them both off his hands now."

I gazed at the portrait of a rather beautiful girl of Oriental appearance, with large, dark eyes and coarse, abundant hair; the sort that blooms early, and then is apt to put on weight.

"Who is she? A friend of yours?"

Mr. Mangan did not answer for a moment.

"I suppose you recall who was the best liked bookie in town, a matter of six or even years ago?

"Happy Pat?"

"That same. He came damn near being unhappy Pat, and having it on his gravestone. Indeed and begod he did."

Mr. Mangan looked at his watch.

"Time enough for the next twenty minutes," he said. "It must be twenty years ago or a bit less when he lived in the Terrace alongside the canal. One wet evening just before Christmas he found himself on the wrong side of the rails. He was only starting then, and he wasn't as cute as he came to be. He had taken a hell of a chance and had never laid off a penny when may be two hundred bets came in, ranging from a shilling to a fiver, and all of them on a horse which everyone knew had as much chance of winning the race as you and I have of becoming cinema stars. But the outsider did win, and at a hundred to eight.

"That was on a Saturday," went on Mr. Mangan, scraping the bowl of his huge pipe. "Pat had until Monday morning to find £350 to pay out. He had about £80 in the whole wide world, and how to get the rest was a puzzle. He hadn't been long married, but there was a baby, and his pretty wife knew as much about her husband's business as the baby did. In addition, there was a little red-haired girl to help in the house. That young one above with the wife there puts me in mind of her.

"Pat nearly went out of his mind. I don't know all the arrangements he made, but the last of them was to go into the scullery, put eightpence into the penny-in-the-slot meter, turn on the gas, and stick his head and shoulders in the oven.

"By God's providence, that little red-headed servant of his came just in time, and with a yell like a stuck pig she brought the scared wife on the scene. They both hauled out poor Pat, who became very sick all over the place."

My friend paused. I supposed he was trying to arrange his narrative in some sort of order, for what came next seemed to be a digression.

"Ould Kurtman lived in a lane at the back of Pat's house, in a derelict stable. He was an ould widower with a bald head, a sandy, scrubby beard, a drooling mouth of bad teeth, and the most appalling, filthy old clothes on him. As often as not he'd push his shaky hand-cart around with a brown shoe on one foot and someone else's black boot on the other. He was what we call a Marine Store Dealer, and the old stable was full of amazing junk. He had two frowsy, dirty little daughters with great big dark brown, wondering eyes, and what time he wasn't collecting tattered hair mattresses and broken cups and an odd bit of lead piping, he devoted to what he fondly considered to be the education of those dingy little girls. He adored but rarely washed them. As lady in waiting and general manager in his absence, he employed a sister of Pat's servant girl, at a half a crown a week, sleeping out, to mind the kids and to scrounge up some sort of meals. The family slept over the stable, in beds which no one ever saw, save themselves. Ould Kurtman could hardly read or write English, barring his name, and he had to draw that. It looked more like a map than a signature.

"Kids used to pelt him with sods of grass when they got the chance, but he never did a thing about it. Sometimes portraits done in chalk of gentlemen suspended in mid-air by a rope appeared on his portals, but that didn't bother him either. It could mean mighty little to a man who had got out of Kovno in his trousers and shirt with about nine kopecks on January Red Sunday, 1905.

"As time went on somehow, dirty and all as he was and slightly unpopular on account of associations with the late J. Iscariot, the kids began to like him a bit better. "They'd take sweets from him now and then, help him with his infernal cargoes, and indeed often pull the hand-cart around a bit. Malicious gossip alleged that this change on the Christian Front was due to certain obscure financial transactions in the locality, for it was a fact, and a well-known one, that after dark you could get a loan of a half a crown for a week, if you agreed to return three shillings on pay day.

"So that's the way things were on that dismal wet Saturday in Christmas week, when, young Pat tried to cross the Styx. I don't refer," said Mr. Mangan unnecessarily, "to hurdle racing or steeple-chasing, but to that river outside Sheol, the transport arrangements of which are in charge of Mr. Charon. The pretty little wife fainted, but the small, red-headed slavey scut like a frightened rabbit around to the lane and her sister in ould Kurtman's stable. Without apparently knowing what he was doing, the shabby Chevalier rubbed his face with a wet rag and donned a celluloid collar. He went with the young servant girl to Pat's kitchen, where, what with cold water and that universal remedy, neat whisky, they soon had Pandora's Pet on his legs, and sat him in a chair. Poor ould Kurtman was in tears looking at him. Between them they got Pat to bed, where with soup and more whisky he was gradually pulled around.

"He awoke after a few hours with a frightful hangover and his problem still unsolved. The room seemed empty of hope as his heart, but he realized that he was holding on tightly—like a drowning man—to something cold, gnarled and with a smell like rotten straw off it. It was the Kovno-Champion's hand.

"After a while the old man said, with great gentleness, 'Vad's der drubble, Bister?'

"'Trouble you couldn't fix, you poor ould devil,' answered Pat.

"'Vait a bit, vait a bit, mebbe I couldt,' said the Empty-Jam-Pot King. 'Dell me vad is it vos.'

"So, not to make a song and dance, poor Pat spilled it all out.

"'I'm ruined, bust to hell,' he said, 'and if I don't cough up three-fifty on Tuesday morning, all is over with me and my pretty wife and baby.'

"The gentleman whom the youth of the neighbourhood often called Judy Carrots, owing perhaps to a biblical misunderstanding, arose and shambled over to a window. In the failing light, and with God alone knows what charity in his old battered heart, he fumbled and drew out something which proved to be a cheque book. It took him nearly five minutes to write his name on a page of it, and that's all he did write, before he brought it to the bed.

"Here, Bister,' he said, handing over the document. 'Vill ub dat for vad you vand, and anydinks over in reason. Der Panks are shud now, bud any bublic house for five versts vill be glad to gash id. No godtdam inderesd, man to man, I know you'll y id back bud dake your dime, Bister, dake your dime.'

"Pat almost sprang out of bed. Here was a chance. With Mr. Kurtman's assistance he was soon attired in his usual natty if flamboyant attire. They tumbled downstairs, Mrs. Pat was frantically hugged and, kissed, the two little slaveys found themselves with nine and eleven pence in each of their soiled paws, and Messrs. Pat and Kurtman went out into the night.

"Next workaday morning found Pat on the bridge, captain of his soul, and the ship making good weather. Every sinner was paid out in full. soon, and like the measles, the good luck of the punters was all over the place, and Pat's credit and popularity rose to great heights. His rivals in that precarious pastime were tremendously impressed, for not a few of them on that infamous day became ill for a brief period.

"Well," continued Mr. Mangan, smiling at nothing that I could see, "time went on, and when those little Kurtman kids were in their early teens, their Sire was accidentally killed in collision with one of the then new buses. To everyone's amazement, his affairs were in a state of inextricable confusion, and he left hardly £300. His mysterious clients were discreetly silent. His compatriots, when they appeared to give a hand, found Pat in complete possession, and the two young female relicts in his home.

"Those little girls in a few weeks were transfigured. They became dazzlingly pretty, and not at all unlike Pat's own baby. They all went down town to the same school, and were inseparable. Mrs. Pat was a real mother to them. When they got to be big girls he sent them to a Continental Convent to be finished off. Then, in a year or so, he grew enormously rich, with nearly fifty acres and a sight of cattle about his new country house, which rejoiced in the queer name of 'Courtman.'

"The day came when he brought the girls home from abroad. Soon there were handsome young compatriots of Kurtman flocking around, and Mr. and Mrs. Pat had to enlist the services of a venerable Rabbi, with a very long beard, as to the right thing to do, Every penny of the six thousand pounds he split between the two young Kurtmans for their dowries came out of his pocket—as it did in the first place from the pockets of his numerous and optimistic clients. In those days," Mr. Mangan went on, "I was almost what you might call a persona grata in Pat's house. Many's the fine dinner I had there. So- I know what I'm talking about. I know, too, that Christmas always had a special meaning in Pat's household."

Mr. Mangan jerked out his watch and suddenly arose.

"We must get off to that auction. I want your opinion on what's supposed to be a Queen Anne silver teapot for Mrs. M. I've half squared the auctioneer." (John O'London)

DILIP KUMAR ROY

By GAGANVIHARI MEHTA.

Sri Dilip Kumar Roy* who has become an inmate of Sree Aurobindo's Ashram for the last seventeen years is not now as familiar a figure in the artistic circles and life of Calcutta as before.

His contributions in the sphere of literature, music and philosophy are, however, widely known and appreciated. He has written over a score of books in Bengalee—poetry and essays and dissertations on philosophy and art. His songs and especially his devotional songs have, I believe, won a place for himself in the world of music and for long he has given a *new turn and impulse to Indian music and created a style of his own.*

He seeks a truer harmony between technique and emotion and endeavours to save music from mechanical rigidity and artistic acrobatics. I am no judge or connoisseur of music and must leave it to others to decide in this technical controversy. But to laymen like myself Dilip Roy's mode and voice and spirit undoubtedly make an instinctive appeal. Great truths, said Goethe are not spoken. But perhaps they can at times be sung. At some profound moment, may be, the song reveals the soul.

Disciple Of Aurobindo

Dilip Roy is a mystic and an exponent of Sri Aurobindo's philosophy and outlook. When I first knew him nearly twenty-five years ago, he was inclined to be somewhat of a sceptic. But perhaps there is only one step between the mystic and the sceptic. Although dressed in an ascetic's garb, his is a cheerful, even a gay spirit. Philosophers have been divided into those who are fat and those who are lean. But they should more appropriately be classified as cheerful and melancholy ones. Dilip Roy is emphatically a cheerful, even a laughing philosopher. Like Peter Pan, he refuses to grow up. His keen sense of humour and his vibrant and care-free laughter are infectious. By his presence, his cheerfulness, his art, he spreads sunshine wherever he goes.

Dilip Kumar Roy, the only son of the great Bengalee dramatist and poet Dwijendra Lal Roy, has been a contemporary and friend of Sri Subash Bose, in Calcutta and at Cambridge. A student of mathematics and a lover of music, he has proved the truth of the strange axiom that mathematics is the most musical of sciences and music is the most mathematical of arts! Undoubtedly, they are the most abstract of the sciences and the arts; and great scientists—like Elenstein, for example—have been devoted to music.

A Cultural Ambassador

Dilip Roy while in Europe made a scientific study of different schools and styles of music including voice production, modulation and cultivation in Berlin. He is one of the two or three Indians who introduced Romain Rolland to India and to Gandhiji. It was then that Rolland turned to the East, Gandhi "the master of self-sacrifice and heroic action" and Tagore "a vast dream of light." Rolland wrote of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekanand and formed an abiding friendship with Gandhiji and Tagore.

During his sojourns and wanderings in Europe, Dilip Roy also made acquaintance with many of its intellectuals including the late President Massaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, Bertrand Russel, Havelock Ellis and Fullop-Miller—the last of whom, an Austrian sociologist, has also written on Gandhiji's philosophy and theory.

Dilip Kumar, in other words not only gave a glimpse of the great and immemorial tradition and lore of Indian music to the West but also functioned as a cultural ambassador of India's spiritual heritage.

His conversations and dialogues and impressions of some of these eminent Europeans as also of distinguished Indians like Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Sri Aurobindo are embodied in a Bengalee treatise recently translated into English under the title "Among the Great." He is widely read with a sense of discrimination and has thought and felt deeply on many of the vital problems of life and the world. I have known him for the last quarter of a century having first heard him in London and travelled home together and his presence and companionship have been an unfailing source of joy and inspiration. Such men as Dilip Kumar Roy are more needed than ever in these days when creed wars and irrational battle-cries, personal intrigues and petty squabbles tend to make us forget that there are higher things in life than national frontiers and "spheres of influence" and seats in the legislature. Yes, deeper things even than the atomic bomb.

*Sri Dilip Roy's Fiftieth Birthday was celebrated on 8th February 1946.

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Separatism In Germany-A Political Solution?

By Alfred Joachim Fischer

All discussions on the future of Germany used to centre around the question "central state versus partition." Confusion in regard to this point stood inthe way of successful planning and led to contradictory methods of administration in the different zones of occupation. In their Berlin decisions the Big Three at last appeared to have arrived at a common policy, which implied the alternative solution of German unity.

Now the whole problem has been unfolded anew by General De Gaulle's statement that he never again wished to see a German Reich as well as his proposals for a special status of the Rhine and Ruhr areas. De Gaulle does not feel bound to the Berlin decisions. Unless his ideas are to be based and enforced on bayonets, however, they presuppose the existence and development of separatist movements inside Germany.

Curiously enough, this practical inclination of French policy towards German separatism—it looks back on a certain measure of tradition—coincides with an abandonment of similar ideas on the part of America. England's attitude towards German separatist tendencies was indifferent and in the years after Versailles often negative. Soviet Russia is a declared opponent of any partition of Germany

ILLUSIONISTS' PARADISE

Illusionists find the idea of Germany's decentralisation very attractive. They like to see everything that is evil in Germany identified with the Prussian spirit and even instinctively differentiate between the gayer, brighter West and the somber arch-reactionary East of Prussia. In point of fact, while Prussia does represent the birthplace of militarism which is the root of the evil, intrinsic substances of Nazi ideology, as for instance, antisemitism, derive from the South. Berlin proved the hardest nut to crack for Hitler and Goebbels (and as a matter of fact it has really never been conquered). Nuremberg, on the other hand, was the town of the Party, and Munich has been the town of the Movement, long before it became anything like the town of the Counter Movement.

Far from being pro-Prussian, the author hates the spirit of Frederick and Bismark. He does, however, believe that the spirit to be stamped out in Germany to allow Europe to live is not exclusively Prussian, but quite simply German, and that an emotionally-founded, historical misconception may have tragical consequences.

LACK OF REALISM

This differentiation between the Rhine, Saar and the rest of Prussia on the one side and Prussia and Southern Germany on the other has engendered diverse European projects, which habitually suffered from a lack of realism. The "**Saupreusse**" is not regarded sympathetically by the Bavarian, the stiff Hamburger feels superior to the more outspoken and resolute Berliner, and vice versa.

Yet similar indications of provincial nationalism and local patriotism can be observed in almost every country. Differences between the Flemish and Walloons could not destroy the Belgian unity and an occasional outburst of cultural rivalry between the Swedish and Finnish population of Finland did not for a moment endanger this small republic in the North of Europe, even during its most critical period. On my travels in Scotland I met Scottish nationalists with a strong contempt for everything English, but it would never have entered my mind to regard them as a potential danger for the United Kingdom. There were no more intrinsic differences between the various German states or provinces, as all my personal observations go to show

According to the laws of political dynamics, artificially separated parts of Germany would eventually reunite. Previously carved up and naturally receiving friendly support from the one or other power, this new Germany would possess a far greater industrial and economic potency than a never divided German state which could obviously be kept under a closer and more rigorous control. Again, smaller economic units would build up a far greater number of industries which would benefit the militant organism of a reunited German state

The propagandist possibilities which these miniature states might exploit in playing off one of the Allies against the other may be measured by the present undisputed successes of the German agitation to split the Anglo-Saxons and Russians. Lastly, a reunion tendency, as would sooner or later be inevitable, would constitute a constant European danger like the "Heim ins Reich" movement of the groups of Germans abroad did previously.

THE RHINELAND

Whenever separatism became a political fashion, separatist movements sprang up in the Rhineland. Its great past under the Romans, the history of the Confederation of the Rhine (**Rheinbund**) and the cultural and economic privileges, with which

Amidst the ruins of defeated Germany an undercurrent of regional division is noticeable, especially in the Sar, Bavaria and Saxony.

Is the fostering of these divisions conducive to lasting peace in Middle Europe?

This is the question that the author poses and tries to answer in this article.

Napoleon endowed this province formed a historic foundation for these tendencies towards independence.

After the last war, the Rhineland separatists made their first appearance in September 1918. They were supported by Poincare, but England refused to recognise them. In 1923, they set up various provincial governments of so-called Rhineland republics and on November 21st a bloody battle took place in the Seven Mountains between Separatists and their opponents. Some of their leaders were assassinated, others emigrated when the Allied occupation of the Rhineland came to an end, while some turned their coats and became prominent Nazis.

In 1918, many people in the Rhineland expected personal and material advantages of a separation from Germany and a closer bond with France. Among them were big industrialists, subsequent "standard bearers" of German nationalism and patriotism. However, this separatist movement has never been sufficiently strong to have real popular backing. The Rhinelander had a dislike against everything typically Prussian, yet with his more Western outlook, as compared with, say, the Brandenburger, he feels consciously German. Reports from the Rhineland today do not reveal any change in this fundamental aspect.

As after the last war, the motives of the separatist minorities are materialistic rather than ideological. They are quite simply trying to place themselves in a special position so as to be spared the distress of the rest of Germany Under different circumstances these elements would also discover their German fatherland anew (It is important that in all other separatist movements inside Germany, special consideration should be given to this momentum of circumstance.)

Once upon a time the Rhineland provided the German Reichstag and the Prussian Diet with their best Socialdemocratic and Centre party deputies whose sympathy for social and economic reforms was proverbial. If this progressive spirit, which was killed or lulled to sleep by Hitler, could be revived, then the Rhinelander could render better services to Germany and thus indirectly to Europe

THE SAAR

The French are also supporting the **Movement pour la Liberation de la Saar** and its paper "**Weg and Ziel**" (Aim and the Means). In its propaganda, this movements scoffes at the plebiscite of the year 1935 and demands a revision. The results of this plebiscite was 90.7% or 477,513 votes for Germany, 2,124 for France and 46,513 for the **status quo.** That terror was rife and that the big industrialist Rochling and his friends employed every means of corruption and direct and indirect bribery cannot be doubted. On the other hand, practically all supporters of the **status quo**—we only need to read the press of that period—did not object to a return to Germany but **only** to Hitler's Germany.

It is significant that Americans feared the transfer of the Saar to France would cause a miners' strike, which would have put 18 of Europe's greatest collieries out of action. If the Ruhr and the Saar are to work for the whole of Europe, thus playing off part of Germany's debts and reparations it would be a mistake to introduce the argument of political unrest and insecurity in these vital ndustrial regions. A well guarded German prisoner is more useful than an "independent" Saar citizen, who is graciously given a chance for free development.

SOUTHERN SLESVIG

Denmark's ex-Foreign Minister,, Christmas Miller, has declared that his country did not desire any frontier revisions in the south. The conservative party, which he joined again recently does not seem to share his view, since it is favourably disposed towards a new plebiscite in South Slesvig.

According to reports in the Swiss press, the movement for a return to Denmark is relatively great, in Flensburg alone there were 10,000 persons, who within a fortnight replied in the positive to the question as to a return to Denmark on a provisional ballot paper. 25 prominent anti-Nazis form the committee of this movement. Said to have voted for the return are 100% in some places, 80-90% in others, but nowhere under 70%, including social democratic and trade union functionaries.

In Denmark, this tendency has evoked some attention because the arrival of considerable contingents of German refugees from the Eastern provinces give rise to fears for the Danish minority in South Slesvig. There is, however, no general inclination to integrate South Slesvig into Denmark. The experiences made with the German population of Danish North Slesvig were, of course, not too good and warned by the experience of recent years, there is no desire to enlarge this unstable elements, even though it may appear very pro-Danish at the moment.

Some people nurse the idea of an autonomous South Slesvig, connected with Denmark by a customs union. In practice this solution would hardly be feasible since there is no justification for the existence of such a dwarf state. There are only two alternatives either the return with all its implications or Miller's solution of "hands off."

BAVARIA

When the Americans took over Bavaria, their first measure was to prohibit the Freedom Party, which had rendered some positive aid to the Allies and may have carried on the spirit of the Schools.

As Colonel Keegan, than admitted rather frankly, the American occupying power on the other hand visualised a separate Bavarian monarchy and possibly even a federation of Austrian and Southern German Catholic states either under the Habsburgs, or the Wittelsbachers. Interested parties in Washington may have made political capital out of the anti-Prussian emotions, which no doubt exist in Bavaria. The Bavarians doubtless disliked their dependence on Prussia, which made itself felt since 1866 and Bismarck's unfair machinations by which he induced King Ludwig to vote for the crowning of Wilhelm I. as Kaiser may have made bad blood. Local patriotism has always been going strong, and even the Bavarian Nazi party never omitted in the beginning to hoist the blue and white flag. I cannot, however, credit the theory that Crown Prince Ruprech could have recovered his crown by a brace and spectacular show parade when Hitler's **coup d'etat** failed in 1923. This would have needed more popularity than a separate Bavarian solution could commend even then.

The fact that the Americans have now decided to appoint Minister President Dr. Wilhelm Hogner, who has returned from Switzerland, where he escaped on June 30th 1934—having occupied a prominent place on Hitler's Black List–shows their political re-orientation. Unlike Schaffer, Hogner, a leading Social Democrat and friend of Otto Braun is against any separate solution for Bavaria. Apart from the Versailles complex, of which he was still a victim a year ago, Hogner is the better and more progressive man in every respect. He intends to end the clergy's predominance and will probably disperse with Cardinal Faulhaber's blessing prior to every decision, which his predecessor thought essential and proposes to take vigorous measures against Nazi officials. If the Americans have abandoned their favourite idea of a Bavarian or Southern German monarchy, they can only have been moved by the realisation that the mass of the Bavarian people has no leanings towards this solution. Prussia has become smaller and poorer and the Bavarians, who are by nature less inclined towards wars and militarism have consequently won a chance to occupy a more prominent place in the Germany of the future.

HANOVER

In order to complete the picture, it must be mentioned, that the Hanoverian party, which up to Hitler's rise to power never ceased to advocate a new union between the British Royal House and the crown of Hanover, has now resumed its activities.

This underground Hanoverian-Royal Movement has now again been legalised. It is neither supported nor discouraged by the British authorities. At any rate the highest German official in the province of Hanover is a member of this royalist organisation.

Taking the more important separatist movements in Germany as a whole, it is clear that they are no politically conscious mass organisation. Separatist tendencies are mainly due to the force of present circumstances and it is unlikely that they would persist under different ones. Summarising, we can state therefore that in our view the Allied cause would fare better with one big prisoner than with a dozen smaller ones who would, at any rate, subterraneously form the united front against their warders.

THE LAW AND RELIGION

BY J. B. BRACE

Religion is the opium of the people and Homo Sapiens is a chronic addict, but without going into the higher realms of theosophy how far is the false tolerance of jarring creeds and tenets in *One World* compatible with our science and our civilization?

And Law ..... the pillar of our material culture ..... . Is it not a fact that it is now a spider's web where the flies are caught but the hornets break through? We are perforce forced to agree with the great Bumble's sagacious saying—*The Law is an Ass.*

The brilliant wit who remarked that the law is an ass evidently knew more about asses to draw the conclusion than many a lawyer knows about law to refute the analogy. For the law to be an ass would depend on how much of an ass the lawyer is. In point of fact, he is the father of the ass, for is it not he that framed the law?

Out of his brilliant confusion of ideas the law was born, influenced to a certain degree by the same passion that obsessed the founders of certain religious orders who, the better to mark their authority (or may be from smallness from mind) held their followers in most abject submission: sketching out for them their daily and hourly occupations, dictating the character of their food, the time for getting up and going to bed, and, indeed, every petty detail of life.

We read of famous codes in which may be found countless trammels of this sort: idle restraints upon marriage; sumptuary laws controlling fashions in dress, the costs of feasts; the furnishing of houses and the adornment of women. What may we therefore not expect when legislators fired by the dignity of their position go to excesses in their enthusiasm.

THE MOOT POINT

But which really is the ass—the law for being so stupid in part of the lawyer for sometimes so stupidly acting his part? The one tries to dispose what the other tries to impose. The one represents a stage on which the other stages a representation; and as the stage is set so must the actor work within its scope.

This, of course, he does with credit, appearing at one time as Dr. Jekyll and at another time as Mr. Hyde, for the law is so elastic that he can stretch it sufficiently far to suit his attack or defence or his **pros** and **cons.** Like an actor on the stage he plays the role assigned to him even though he be conscious of the fact that his client's case is a foregone failure. That is part and parcel of an actor's versatility. Nobody expects an actor to appear in the 20th century uniform of a British admiral in a scene depicting, for instance, the assassination of Julius Caesar. For the time being he must conform to the type of a thoroughbred Roman aristocrat. Even if he is called upon to propound the ancient theory of the then modern Romans that the world is flat and that the sun goes round the earth, it would be his duty to try and convince us of that seeming fact with as much vigour and zest as our present day scientists insist that in terms of relativity we do not go to Mount Everest but that the gigantic bulk comes to us, thus creating a paralax where really none exists.

If we were to go by the ultra modern conception of things, a pick-pocket could easily prove that he did not steal the watch but that the watch somehow found its way into his very inviting pocket. The chicanery of the Bar, coupled with the sophistry of the poet, would combine well to prove it conclusively.

DAMOCLES SWORD

In the circumstances, could we dub the lawyer an ass? If so, he is a greater ass who goes to the lawyer, though by that intriguing law of relativity he may maintain that the ass really does not go to the lawyer but that actually the lawyer goes to the rescue of the ass. It would not be fair to call the lawyer an ass just simply because the law happens to be an ass any more than it would be fair to call a court jester a fool just because he happens to be employed as a professional buffoon. The trouble is not with the lawyer but with the law.

Law and justice are two different things. In seeking justice we often find its shadow which, for want of a better term, we call justice, but which in reality is a sort of hocus pocus affair which smiles in your face while it picks your pockets. One has merely to raise his fist within striking distance of an income tax officer and he becomes a criminal chargeable with assault, though there is little difference between that assault and an "assault at arms". Be careful, too, not to lend your horse or your bicycle to a friend without warning him that the animal is frivolous or that there is something wrong with the bicycle, for if he comes across an accident and sustains injuries he can sue you for damages. You will feel well rewarded in a way inasmuch as you will have learnt a lesson never to be obliging while the sword of the law hangs above your head.

THE SPIDER'S WEB

We go to court offended often to emerge from it doubly offended. The law, as Shenton observes, is like a spider's web in which the flies get caught while the hornets break through. It runs with the hare and hunts with hounds.

In matters of religion, for instance, it promotes the promulgation of new religious cults and simultaneously runs to the rescue of old ones. It offers encouragement to those who, relying on the practice of sham virtues, affect to be religiously hurt, instead of resorting to the expedient of putting them behind prison bars for their hypocrisy and for being a menace to society. Those sanctimonious persons who raise their voices in several strains to the Almighty, declaring themselves unworthy of the many bounties they receive, would be well advised to distribute their riches amongst the poor or bequeath it to the Church or the State

LUDICROUS BOTHER

The queer thing about our legislation is that it should have framed laws with regard to religion which virtually bind us to believe what we are taught by making it impossible for us to discuss its merits without hurting another's religious feelings. There is certainly a limit to free expressions of opinions, but when it comes to challenging the sanity of a creed or exposing corrupt practices, it is questionable whether we could be considered guilty of hurting another's religious feelings. For that matter, should it not be hurtful to our religious feelings that others are not of the same religion as ourselves. The acceptance of one religion implies a natural contempt for the other.

That the law should have bothered itself with religion is somewhat ludicrous, considering that it refuses to concern itself completely with morals. We have special laws making it an offence to hurt another's religious feelings as though the Penal Code was not enough to deal with such cases without recourse to special laws. What difference would it make whether I disturbed a religious assembly or an assembly of stock brokers, or whether I trespassed into the consecrated grounds of a temple or church or into the unconsecrated grounds of my neighbour's backyard?

LAWFUL ETHICS

Is it not contrary to the principles of justice that the law should shield people who merely profess a religion but who pay very little regard to the dictates of it? They deserve as much consideration as Browning's Pippa who believed that God being in Heaven, therefore all was right with the world. It is precisely because God is in Heaven and does not trouble to come to earth that there is chaos and disorder here below. If religion and religious people were left alone, the world would have been the better for it. It is the multiplicity of religions that has been the cause of many a feud. History is replete with incidents where divergence of opinions has led to absurd animosities and futile persecutions. There was once a civil war in Russia to settle a protracted controversy as to the number of fingers which should be used to make the sign of the cross. To-day the cross is itself in disfavour in Russia.

Be that as it may, the legislature never intended the Penal Code to be a body of ethics, much less a prop to religion or religious fanatics. The first law commissioners have unequivocally stated that it would be wrong to suppose that the legislature ought to punish acts merely because those acts are immoral. They admitted, too, that many things which are not punishable are morally worse than those which are punishable. Why then should religion have come in for any special consideration? If in the fitness of things it was considered an offence to hurt one's religious feelings, it might well have been considered as much an offence to hurt one's sense of humour or even his appetite. At any rate, the man who aims at upsetting another's appetite is even worse than the man who challenged the sanity of a creed.

A HOLLOW MOCKERY

Religion is one thing and religious feeling is another. A crow is not reckoned a religious bird for the reason that it keeps cawing from the church steeple. A man may be religious and yet profess no religion; or he may profess to have a religion and yet be void of religious feelings. Even the atheist has a religion—a religion of the conscience. It was therefore the duty of the legislature to have attached a clear and precise connotation to the term "religious feelings" before enacting special laws, for, in its broadest term, it may apply to a catalogue of things which it would be absurd to take into consideration for the purpose of the law. How ridiculous would it be, for instance, to penalize a man for hurting another's sense of piety!

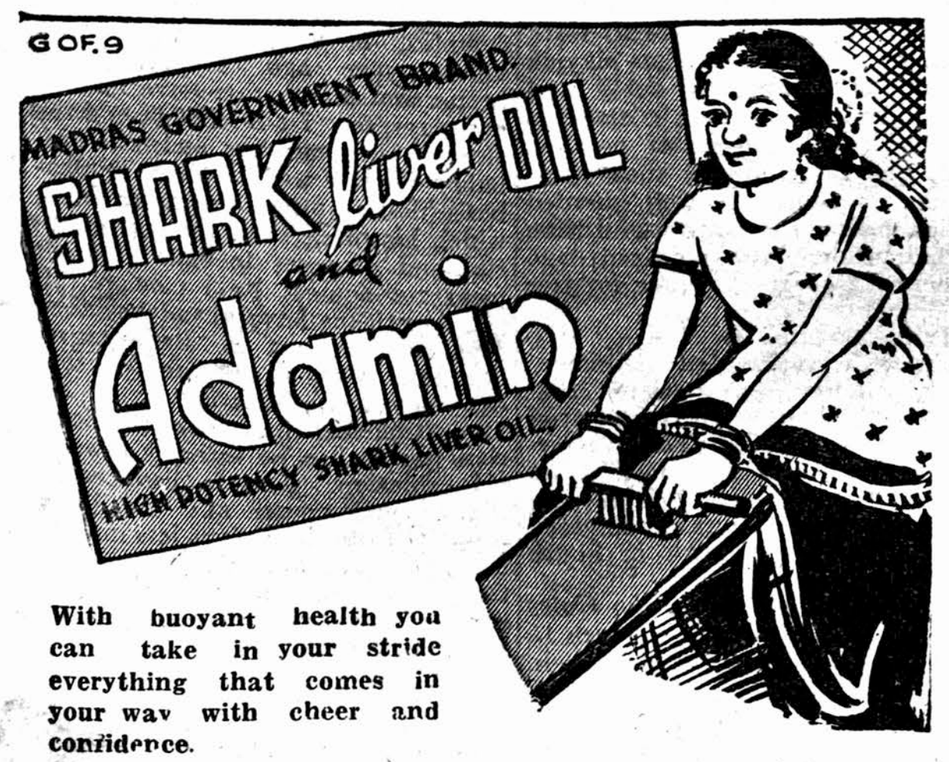
Let the law first show how much respect it has for religious feelings before prosecuting others, for if it really respected religion, it would not have introduced the Holy Book in court. That was not the purpose for which the Holy Book was meant; or, having introduced it, the court should be content to accept any oath taken on it without going through the necessity of examining witnesses, otherwise the oath becomes a mock affair.

THE SUPREME TEST

The supreme test of religion lies in its ability to withstand all attacks. The modern standard of religion, however, seems to be based on the crooked principle that men should wrangle for it, write for it, fight for it, and even die for it, but never live for it. By introducing laws for the protection of religious feelings and religious founders we only make a confused state more confounded.

Much is not to be gained in the progress of civilization if we are not to have a free expression of opinions especially on matters which are easily refragable. The world must be allowed to reform in the matter of religion in keeping with advanced knowledge and science, and though we may be confronted with the terror of reform by the discovery that we must cast what we always esteemed our virtues into the same pit that has consumed our grosser vices, we must nevertheless accept the actual for the necessary.

The sublime truth of to-day may tomorrow prove to be nothing more than a myth of yesterday.



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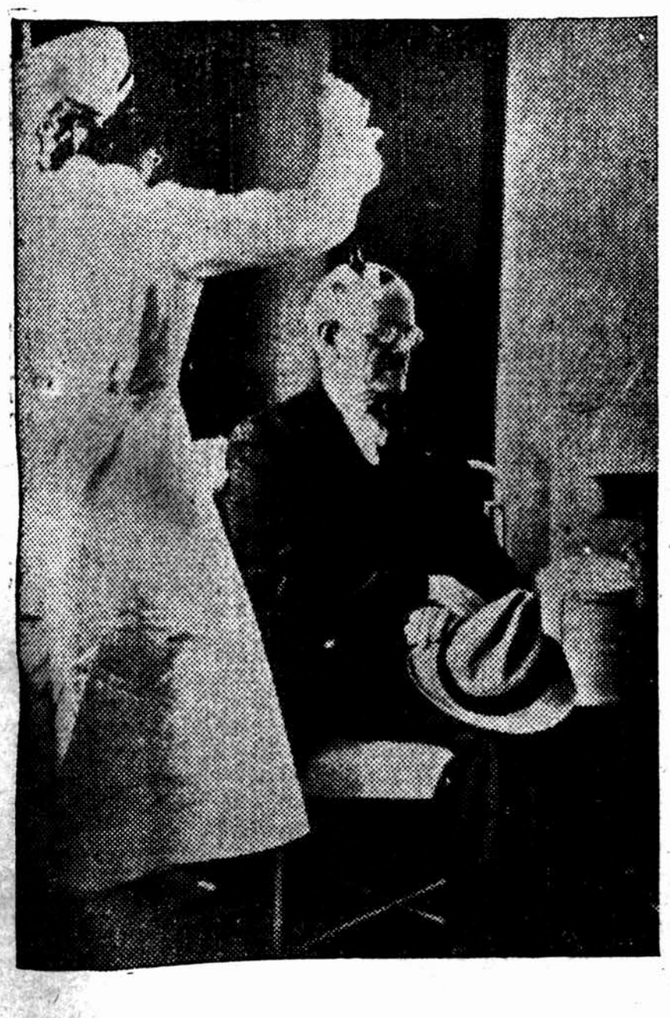
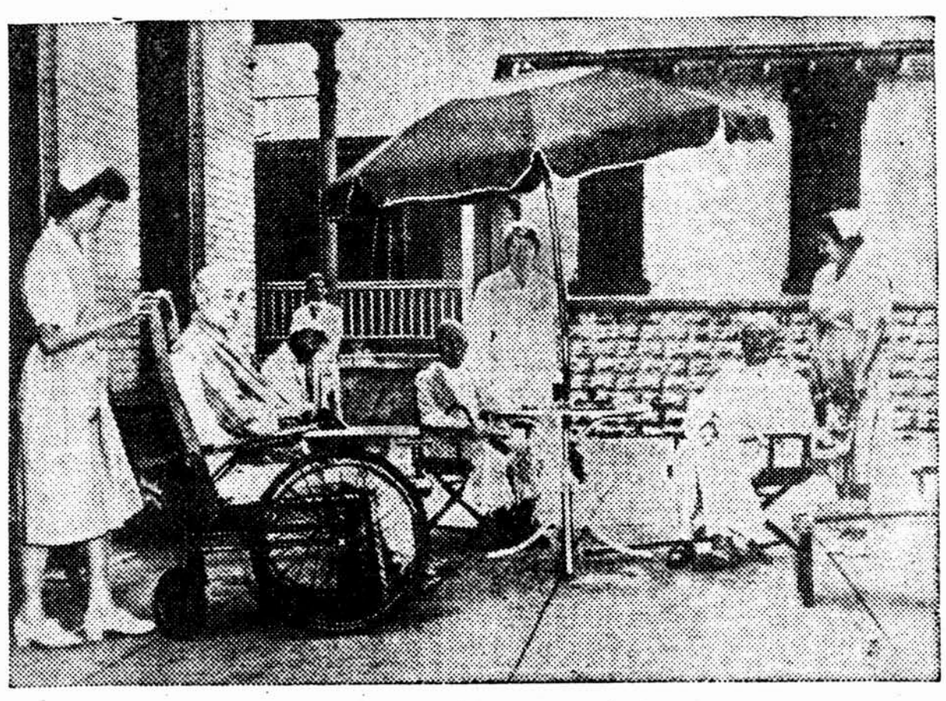


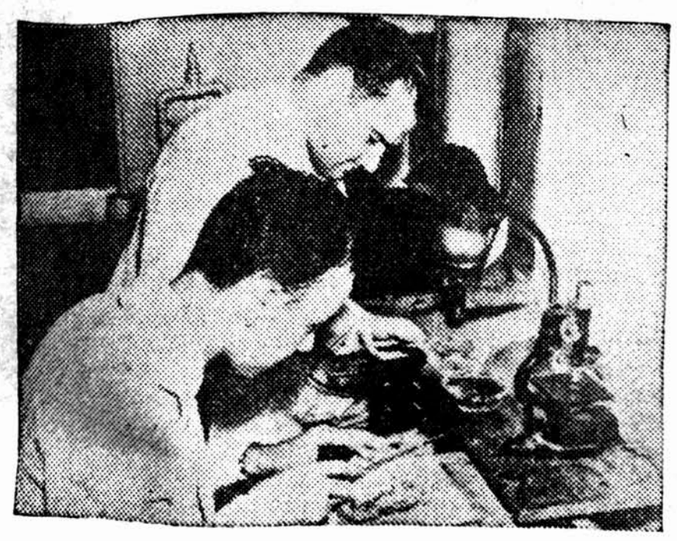
Radium, x-ray and surgery are the three known methods of treating cancer. The earliest physician to treat the disease did so by destroying cancerous cells of the body; these three modern methods perform the same function with less damage to normal body cells.



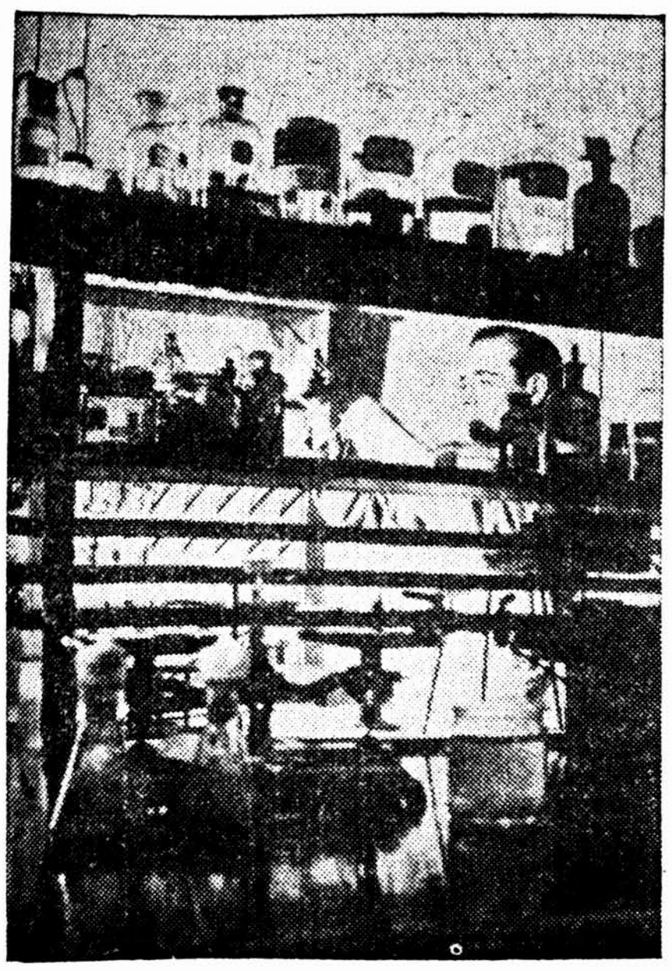
Patients on the porch at the Welfare Island Hospital in New York. The women in coloured uniforms are nurses' aides who volunteered their services to hospitals, whose nursing staff had been cut in order to meet the demands of the U. S. armed forces during the war.

HOW CANCER IS CHECKED IN U.S.

Tissue culture work at the National Cancer Institute. The relation of hormones and cancer is being studied carefully. Hormones. chemical substances given off by the glands, influence the rate and growth of tissue in many parts of the body, and cancer is the uncontrolled growth of body tissues.



A specimen of the cancer is removed and subjected to microscopic examination to determine the extent of operation necessary. Sometimes X-ray is used to supplement surgery, since any cancer cell not removed by the knife may start a new growth



Cancer research has advanced more in the past 30 years than it did in the preceding 300. Although scientists still cannot say what causes cancer, they know of many contributing factors and if all the available facilities of detection, diagnosis, and cure were used the present cancer death rate would decline sharply.

American medical science has made great progress in the last fifty years in the discovery of the causes and cures of many of the diseases to which the people of the United States and others the world over are subject. As a result the incidence of many of these diseases has been greatly reduced and those which still baffles scientists loom higher on the list of killers than they once did. Cancer now ranks as the second cause of death in the United States; 25 years ago it stood seventh. At least 165,000 Americans die of the disease each year. The apparent increase in the danger of cancer is at least partly due to the growing control of other leading diseases, the improved methods of diagnosis which now indicate cancer as the cause of deaths which once would have been veiled in mystery, and the lengthening life span which makes it possible for more people to become subject to the disease.

The chances for cure of cancers discovered in an early stage of development are 80 per cent to 85 per cent for cancer of the uterus, 90 per cent to 100 per cent for skin cancer, and in general 70 per cent to 80 per cent of all early cancer if promptly treated.

Cancer is the uncontrolled growth of cells in the body which multiply in unlimited numbers at the expense of normal body cell, robbing them of blood and food supply. Travelling by way of the blood or lymph they may invade parts of the body and start new growths there, a process known as metastasis. Any abnormal growth of tissue in the body is called a tumor. Cancer is a malignant tumor because the cells never stop multiplying and spreading. Sometimes tumors which were originally become malignant and begin to grow rapidly, although malignant cells have never been known to become benign.

The cause of cancer is not yet known. It is neither infectious nor contagious; there is no danger of catching it from any kind of contact. Whether the disease may be inherited is not yet clear, although it seems possible that a tendency of certain tissues or organs to become cancerous may be inheritable.

Although the specific causes of cancer have not yet been discovered certain factors have been isolated which are so frequently associated with the growth of malignant tumor that they are believed to contribute to their development. Age is an important predisposing condition. Cancer is essentially a disease of middle and advancing age, although children may be affected. Warts and moles, chronic inflammatory conditions, dry scalp patches and white patches on the skin, and persistent sores or ulcers are frequently considered "precancerous" because they may develop into cancers if not corrected. Chronic mechanical, thermal or chemical irritation are recognized as being definite predisposing causes of many cancers since they are so often associated with the development of the disease. A single blow or injury rarely causes cancer though it may sometimes serve to attract attention to a tumor previously unnoticed, or may stimulate a small cancer to active growth.

Very often a combination of several irritating factors is found to have contributed to cancerous growth. In the case of the pipe smoker, for example, there is mechanical irritation from the pipe stem, thermal, or heat irritation, and chemical irritation from the tobacco. Cancer of the lip or the mouth often results. Certain types of occupations may expose workers to the disease. Pitch, asphalts, paraffin, the tar of chimney soot, arsenical drugs have all been found to have contributed to the growth of cancers.

Keeping the body clean helps prevent cancer since dirt tends to act as a skin irritant. Foods that irritate the digestive organs should be avoided. Such irritation may be caused by food eaten without sufficient chewing, food that is too hot. General mouth hygiene is also considered an

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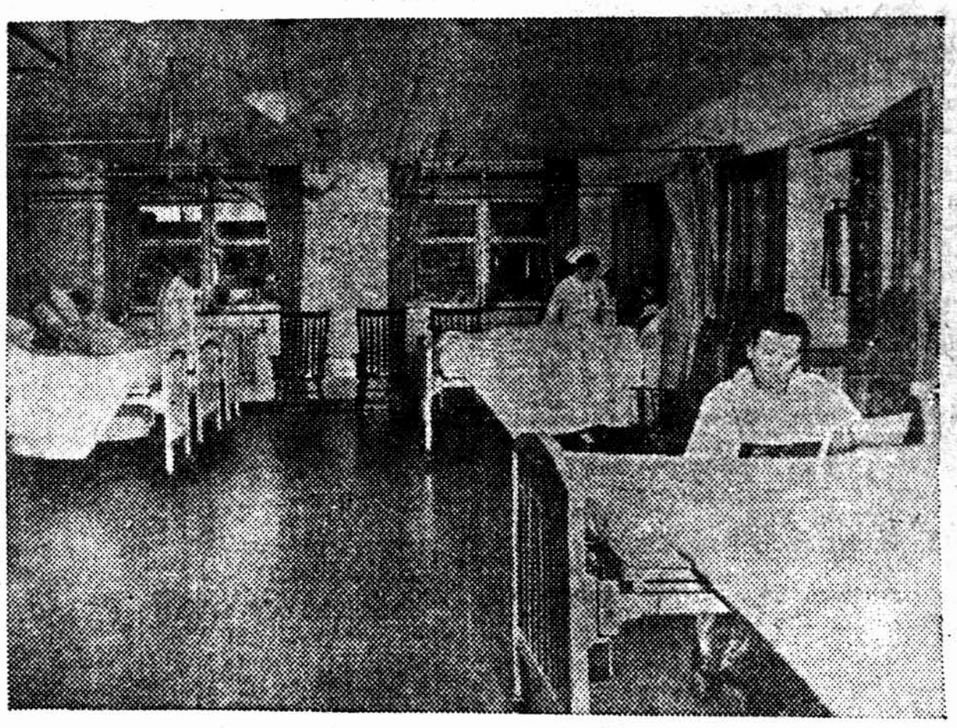


A corner of a ward at the Memorial Hospital for the treatment of cancer and allied disease in New York City. It is hoped that through bio-chemistry cancer may some day be controlled by hormones, vitamins, or diet.

INDIA AFTER 25 YEARS

By E. M. Forster

It was a dull, cold Friday morning in October when I left England. Two days later on the Sunday afternoon, I was in India.

Below me lay the desert of Rajputana, baked by the sun and blotched with the shadows of clouds. The plane came down for half-an-hour near the dragon-shaped fort of Jodhpur, then took off again, and it was Delhi. I felt dazed. And we had travelled so fast that we were ahead of schedule, and had no one to meet us. Suddenly very slow, instead of very quick, we jogged in a tonga through the Delhi bazaars, our luggage in front, our legs hanging down behind, the dust rising, the sun setting, the smoke drifting out of the little shops. It became dark and the sky was covered with stars.

Were we lost? No. An unknown host, an Indian, received us and next day I stood on the high platform of the Great Mosque, one of the noblest buildings in India and the world. Profound thankfulness filled me. The sky was now intensely blue, the kites circled round and round the pearl-grey domes and red frontispiece of sandstone, sounds drifted up from Delhi city, the pavement struck warm through the soles of my socks; I was back in the country I loved, after an absence of twenty-five years.

Had she changed in the interval? A good deal. But I must explain why I went out. I went to a conference of Indian writers. There is an international society of writers called the P. E. N. Club—you may know the name—and the all-India centre of the P. E N. had invited our secretary and myself to visit their country. Of course the Government approved the journey, or I couldn't have gone. But I was a free agent. and I hadn't to report to anyone on my return to England.

As to the people I met: they were nearly all Indian, of the professional classes—doctors, lawyers, public servants, professors at the university, business men. Many of them were old friends or the sons of old friends. They were what is termed 'intellectuals' and they lived in towns. I did not see much of the countryside nor of the industrial conditions. I met a few Englishmen but not many, and have often looked round a crowded room and observed that I was the only Westerner in it. Such are my credentials for talking to you about India, or, if you prefer to put it another way, such are my limitations.

OBSESSION WITH POLITICS

Well, the big change I noticed was the increased interest in politics. I talked politics out there as little as I could, and am not going to talk them now, but you cannot understand the modern Indians unless you realize that politics occupy them passionately and constantly, that artistic problems, and even social problems —yes and even economic problems—are subsidiary. Their attitude is 'first we must find the correct political solution, and then we can deal with other matters.' I think the attitude is unsound, and used to say so; still, there it is, and they hold it much more vehemently than they did a quarter of a century ago. When I spoke about the necessity of form in literature and the importance of the individual vision, their attention wandered, although they listened politely. Literature, in their view, should expound or inspire a political creed.

Externally the place has not changed. It looks much as it did from the train. Outside the carriage windows (the rather dirty windows) it unrolls as before—monotonous, enigmatic, and at moments sinister. And in some long motor drives which I took through the Deccan there were the same combinations of hill, rock, bushes, ruins, dusty people and occasional yellow flowers which I encountered when I walked on the soil in my youth. There is still poverty, and, since I am older today and more thoughtful, it is the poverty, the malnutrition which persists like a groundswell beneath the pleasant forth of my immediate experience. I do not know what political solution is correct. But I do know that people ought not to be so poor and to look so ill, and that rats ought not to run about them as I saw them doing in a labour camp at Bombay.

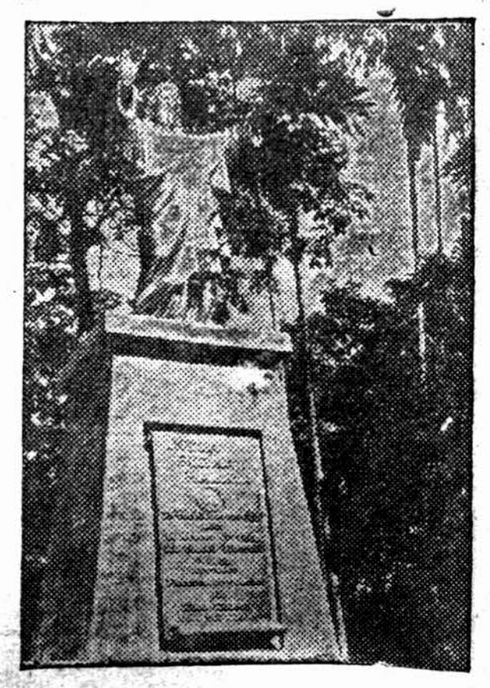
Industrialism has increased, though it does not dominate the landscape yet as it does in the West. You can see the chimneys of the cotton mills at Ahmedabad, but you can see its mosques too. You can see little factories near Calcutta, but they are tucked away amongst bananas and palms, and the one I have in mind has an enormous tree overhanging it, in whose branches a witch is said to sit, and from whose branches anyhow huge fruit occasionally fall and hit the corrugated iron roofs with a bang, so that the factory hands jump. No—externally India has not changed And this changelessness in her is called by some observers "the real India". I don't myself like the phrase 'the real India.' I suspect it. It always makes me prick up my ears. But you can use it if you want to, either for the changes in her or for the unchanged. 'Real' is at the service of all schools of thought.

PURDAH LIFTED

It is when you leave the country, or the streets of the town, and go into the private houses, that you begin to notice a second great alteration, second only to politics—namely, the lifting of purdah, the increasing emancipation of women. It struck me particularly in cities which are largely Mohammedan, such as Lahore and Hyderabad, where women once kept rigidly behind the veil. I have been in my life three times to Hyderabad, some of my happiest Indian days were spent there, so I have been able to trace this change. My first visit was in 1912 and then I saw scarcely any Indian women. My second visit was in 1921, when I was admitted into some family circles and saw a good deal of what may be called 'semi-purdah'—ladies coming out into company, but not coming avowedly and retiring at any moment behind the veil if they felt disposed to do so. Today, purdah has broken down at Hyderabad, except amongst the most conservative, and at the receptions to which I went the women sometimes outnumbered the men. Since they kept to their lovely Indian saris, the effect was exquisite; it was a delight to look round at so much gracefulness and graciousness, at so many and such well-chosen colours. I don't know how far into society this lifting of the veil has extended. But I imagine that sooner or later the change will extend to the villages and transform the Indian social fabric from top to bottom. Our world does not go back, though whether it progresses God alone knows, and in India, as in the West, women will shortly have the same opportunities as men for good and for evil.

The receptions I have been menf woning usually took the form on buffet dinners—they are an innovation since my time. Long tables are loaded with Indian food, and sometimes one table is labelled 'vegetarian' and the other 'non-vegetarian.' You help yourself, or are helped. I take away pleasant memories of these buffet dinners, memories of Indians moving elegantly through well-filled rooms, with well-filled plates in their hands, and miraculously conveying food to their mouths in the folds of chapatti. What about rationing? Well, there is rationing, but its workings are mysterious and I did not grasp them or suffer from them. It is obvious that for the well-to-do life is much easier in India than in England. The shops are full of tinned delicacies for those who can afford them—butter, cheese, even plum puddings, and all without points. For the poor, life is much harder there than here.

The Indians I met mostly talked English. Some of them spoke very well, and one or two of them write in our language with great distinction. But I think that English, though more widely spoken than on my last visit, is worse spoken, that more mistakes are made in it, and that the pronunciation is deteriorating. 'Perpendicule' for 'perpendicular.' 'Pip' into my office for 'pop.' Here are two tiny slips which I noted in a couple of minutes, and both of them made by well-educated men. The explanation, I think, is that Indians at the schools and universities are now learning their English from other Indians instead of from English teachers as in the past. Furthermore, they have little occasion to meet out people socially and so brush it up; intercourse is official and at a minimum, and even where there are mixed clubs the two communities in them keep apart. So it is not surprising that their English is poor. They have learnt it from Indians and practise it on Indians. And if you are disposed to be contemptuous about this, what about your French? You have probably learnt it from English people, and practised it on English people. What sort of impression do you expect to make on a Frenchman?



The above monument to the 25th Indian Division was unveiled recently in Taiping, North Malaya. The inscription reads "To the Glory of God and In Memory of the 25th Indian Division which restored Freedom of Worship to this Church (23rd Sept. 1945).

CHANCE ENCOUNTERS

Why talk English at all? Ah! This question was hotly debated at the P.E.N. conference of all-India writers. Writers from central or upper India were in favour of Urdu or Hindi as a common language for the whole peninsula. Writers from Bengal favoured Bengali, and it has great claims from the literary point of view. Writers from the south on the other hand, preferred English, The debate, if I may say so, continues, and into it, as into everything come politics. I mention it to indicate, to you the trend of events, the change in emphasis. Meanwhile, in this uneasy interregnum, English does get talked and gets interlarded in the oddest way with the Indian vernacular.

I was travelling one day to Baroda in a crowded second-class carriage. Indians, my luggage, their luggage, myself and a number of loose oranges were piled up together in confusion, and the Indians were arguing. Their language was Gujarati, but they used so many English words that I followed what they were saying. They were arguing about religion and free-thought. I intervened and was welcomed into the conversation, which was now carried on entirely n English out of courtesy to me. I did not follow it the better for that, but they peeled me an orange and we parted friends. Indeed, it is difficult to conclude an Indian railway journey on any other note.

Their response to ordinary civility is immediate. I don't think they are particularly friendly in the street—if you ask them the way they are suspicious. But squashed in a railway carriage they seem to expand. And my reason for wanting English to be the common language for India is a purely selfish reason: I like these chance encounters, I value far more the relationships of years, and if Indians had not spoken English my own life would have been infinitely poorer.

My visit out there ended all too soon. On a Friday afternoon in December—it was again a Friday—I was walking about in the sunshine of Karachi. And on the Sunday evening I was in London. Our train was icy cold, it arrived at the terminus two hours late, midnight, thick yellow fog, refreshment rooms closed, waiting-rooms closed local trains gone, no taxi could leave the station.

The grumpy railway policeman to whom we appealed was glad we were uncomfortable, and said so, while a poster on the wall exhorted us to practise even greater austerity, since it was peace time. It was not much of a return, it was not like the arrival in Delhi, and as the policemans' sulky bulky back disappeared into the gloom I found it understandable that everybody should not care for England.

Bridge Notes

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

North's hand was a shade light for a game forcing two bid, but with eight solid tricks, he welcomed a three notrump contract.

West opened a low spade. North ducked and East won with the king. The second spade was won by dummy's ace and East duly noted the fall of South's jack. Declarer then led the ace and jack of clubs and East was in with the king. East, of course, had no way of telling whether declarer's spade jack was a false-card (from jack-ten) or an honest play from queen-jack. But he could count out that if South could win one trick it would give him the game and it was fairly certain that he held something like the club queen. So East returned the heart king. South played the three and now West relied upon the fact that his "low" card was the eight spot. But of course East could reognize it as the lowest since only the nine and jack were outstanding. So when North ducked, East shifted back to a spade and declarer made the rest of the tricks

It was essential for West to drop the jack on the first heart for two reasons: first, to tell East where it was and, second, to warn East that

Both sides vulnerable
North dealer

NORTH
♠ A 4
♡ A 7 5 4
◇ A K Q J 6
♣ A J

WEST
♠ 10 8 7 2
♡ J 8
◇ 10 8 5
♣ 10 9 5 4

EAST
♠ K 9 6 3
♡ K Q 10 6 2
◇ 7 4
♣ K 8

SOUTH
♠ Q J 5
♡ 9 3
◇ 9 3 2
♣ Q 7 6 3 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2◇	Pass	2NT	Pass
3♡	Pass	3NT	All pass

West did not have a high spade. With the jack dropped, East could safely lead the queen. Then, even if North ducked again, a diamond returned would set the contract.

Our Exclusive Feature

AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II

By LOUIS FISCHER

The world seems to be facing another crisis. There is already loose talk of a third war. The author discusses in this penetrating article the various ills which humanity is suffering. The choice is no longer between capitalist democracy and dictatorship, he says. "The alternatives are Socialism with democracy, which is Social democracy, or Socialism without democracy, which is Bolshevism

NEW YORK, (By Cable)

There is talk about a third world war. It could not be launched by the defeated Axis powers. They collapsed and have been occupied. The talk and the worry are provoked by the bad relations among the victors. It is this which fills people with foreboding.

What disturbs is the similarity between the present situation and earlier situations which led to wars.

History Repeated

We have seen all this before: small nations overrun by big powers; major nations unable to agree on how to divide the earth among themselves. inteernationalism concealing aggressive nationalism economic war; financial war; war on rebellious colonials; millions of persons who have suffered the tortures of war suffering the tortures of a vengeful peace; the pursuit of power at the expense of justice and people; the helplessness of Governments; the helplessness of the public in the face of Governments; the readiness of leaders to hide the truth lest the truth drive them from leadership; sick, synthetic official optimism; widespread collapse of faith in a conscious settlement of problems; trust in luck and drift.

No honest person can say that the conditions which caused the second world war were removed by the way we fought the war or the way we made the peace

Of course, Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese warlords are no more. The German, Italian and Japanese Governments have bitten the dust. The great achievements, for which so many died and gave their eyes and limbs and health and nerves and tears, would bring comfort if they had become the foundation for a better world. But they have become the opportunity for more national selfishness, high-handed unilateral action and treaty-breaking.

Deepening Crisis

This is not merely a political crisis. This is a crisis of civilization. International relations lack a unifying principle, a moral standard, a common programme of action, a common goal, a clear purpose.

The war lasted over five years. It ruined countries. Yet even to those who live amidst its graves and rubble it is already merely an episode because what followed it is so much like what preceded it.

Where is mankind going? Does anybody in authority know? anybody responsible for where it is going? The planets move by cosmic laws which keep them from colliding. Not so nations. They collide periodically. Has post-war diplomacy discovered a law or force that will prevent collisions? It has not. The deadliness of the atomic bomb has apparently taught us little.

The first world war made pacifists of millions. The second world war has made millions of pacifists who advocate militarism. They are pacifists and cynics and militarists; they say, war is waste; war is inevitable; prepare for war.

One God: Power

The war has left one god: power. Big batallions vanquish ideas and principles. Who wins is king, though he be a knave. Follow the victor even if he leads you into his prison. Lies, assassination of character unscrupulous deeds—what do they matter? The goal is power. Communists and fascist are the chief exponents of this view. "When we get power we will do unto others all the horrors they did unto us;" that is the new ungolden rule. The totalitarians have adopted the lex 'talionis'.

"Moral is an indecent word". say they disciples of the god power "Idealism? In the atomic age? Are you crazy?".

"Gandhi is a dreamer," say the cynic "realists;" "Nehru is not of this world. They lack deceit. They say what they think, even about themselves. They believe in the individual."

The totalitarians work for and worship the machine. The machine of power. The power which enslaves and destroys man. The published diaries of Foreign Minister Ciano of Fascist Italy show strikingly how little Mussolini cared about human life. With Italy hopelessly short of food, raw materials and money, his concern was that Hitler accept more poorly-equipped Italian soldiers to die fighting Russia. He desired a share of the "glory". Casualties and cripples were not counted. "Italy", "the nation" had become something quite apart from living people. With his country verging on collapse, the Duce schemed to annex another worthless scrap of territory. He wanted a strong Italy full of weak, submissive men. Totalitarianism aspires to more power in order to cram more helots into the machine of power.

Sole Arbiter

We live in a totalitarian age. It started before 1939. The war did not end it. The war was fought so that arbitrary force, the sole arbiter within dictatorships, would not be the sole arbiter in world affairs. The war destroyed the major fascist dictatorships. Now arbitrary force is the sole arbiter in the world affairs

Force is always present to give sanction to justice. But force without justice is dictatorship. Force without ideas is nihilism. Force for its own sake is fascism. The reign of force is the greatest threat to democracy.

If the democracies had been awakened to the danger of war in 1936, 1937, even as late as 1938, the second world war might have been prevented. Instead they were lulled to sleep with lullaby communiques from "successful" conferences; they were assured that if they did nothing if they were "neutral" in Manchuria Ethiopia and Spain, peace would reign. Then the war came.

Why are democracies supine in the face of threats to their existence? Why are they given to isolationism, appeasement and inaction?

Modern democracy is not a movement to achieve something: democracy is a way of life. Democracy is relaxation. The tensions are introduced by personal struggles for a living or for wealth or other successes.

Dictatorships function in a condition of permanent public mobilization. Totalitarian governments are always summoning their subjects to do. But the normal state of a democracy today is collective inaction.

Apology For Inertia

Modern civilization dulls man's capacity for indignation; perhaps this is a device to protect him from a constant mood of indignation against omnipresent evil. Religion dampens the atmosphere of protest by teaching reliance in the supernatural or by offering balm tomorow for today's sufferings. Individualism tends to direct each person towards a personal solution.

Before democratic society bestirs itself to action it must be goaded by a Pearl Harbour or, as in England in September, 1939, by a threat to a national existence, or by an economic depression. Truly national acts by the people of a democracy are rare. Usually, it is one section of a democratic community—labour, or a racial minority, or an industry—which wants government action, and before it achieves its purpose it must overcome the opposition but more frequently the inertia and indifference of the bulk of the democratic community.

The numerous divisions in public opinion and in politics offer democratic governments excuses for doing nothing and sometimes prevent democratic governments from doing anything.

The function of democracy is to protect the majority against minority, to protect a minority against the majority, and to protect one minority against the other. This conduces to passivity Democracy means checks and balances. They conduce to passivity.

Democracy tends to break up the community into its smallest units; individuals and families. Democracy thereby demobilizes. Demobilized, it cannot defend itself. Groups like trade unions, cartels, manufacturers associations and various lobbies operate to defend or aggrandize themselves. The national community as a whole, the democracy, rarely operates as a unit except through its government whose indecision temporizing and procrastination are the result of the balance between one force which pulls in one direction and another, sometimes almost equal, force which pulls another direction.

Dilemma Of Society

The lag between politics and science merely confirms the dilemma of a free society. Scientists develop the atomic bomb according to the best methods the best brains can devise. But the disposal of the bomb in peace time is not determined by what the best brains think; the decision is the sum total of innumerable interests, pressures, pulls, fears, lures, hopes. Science would long ago have abolished poverty, empires and backward regions; but politics perpetuates the obsolete. Politics hesitates to cut off society's vermiform appendices.

Democracy fears a very active efficient government: it might endanger freedom. Then when great tasks confront a democratic government it is handicapped because it has been inactive and ineffective.

All these factors explain the retreat of the appeasing democracies in the face of aggressive dictatorships. They also explain the failure of democracies to solve internal problems.

War opens up latent reserves of democratic determination; danger mobilizes democracies. They can win wars. But demobilization and politics-as-usual are always right around the corner.

The post-war world is full of big, urgent problems and democracy at its will. Speed has made the planet smaller; the war reduced the number of great powers. A crisis in any part of the earth affects many countries and will affect more if a good solution is not quickly applied. Foreign policy is no longer an easy-going pursuit to be dealt with in an off-hand way by aloof gentlemen in striped trousers. Diplomacy is no longer a side-show in politeness; it is and will be a life-and-death matter, the core of national existence. Relaxation, facile optimism and dilettantism will lead to a third world war.

Pressing Problems

Domestic problems have likewise become more pressing. Men and women are demanding a better life. A job is now universally regarded as indispensable human right. There was full employment in the democracies during the war because there were customers for everything they produced; the customers were Hitler and Hirohito; they had to take what was sent them. Today citizens are insisting on full employment for constructive peacetime purposes Where private enterprise fails to achieve jobs and security for all, the people expect government to step in and help.

Private enterprise has lost its sanctified sovereignty. Private enterprise is to-day a public utility. A private owner has no more right to injure the community by the way he runs his factory (though paying low wages or charging exorbitant prices, for instance) than he has to burn a Rembrandt or to make his home a public nuisance. A new concept of human rights has modified the old concept of property rights

This new concept creates new dangers. When the Government, acting as the community's Agent, does more it acquires more power and it may, unless watched, acquire power over the community. The history of modern dictatorship is a record of the passage of power from individuals and groups of individuals to governments which then become inaccessible to the will of the people.

The dilemma of modern democracy is this; unemployment, scarcity and discrimination are condemnations of democracy and make converts for dictatorship. On the other hand, a do-all Government which undertakes to solve economic and social problems may lead to dictatorship.

Scylla And Charybdis

In a dictatorship there is a job for everybody—at low pay—but no liberty. In the old-style capitalist democracies there was liberty with insecurity and scarcity. The problem facing democracy is to achieve economic security and universal prosperity while retaining political freedom. Only if democracy attains this synthesis will it survive in the current struggle against totalitarianism.

Democracy must steer a perilous course between the Scylla of too little Government action which leaves problems unsolved, and the Charybdis of too much Government action which may bring jobs but banish liberty.

As the richest, strongest capitalist nation, the United States will for some years, probably chart a safe mid-channel route between too little and too much Government. The least America can afford is what was called the New Deal: overwhelmingly private enterprise with a small but growing percentage of Government enterprise such as the Tennessee Valley Administration, plus increasing Government planning, supervision, and arbitration. More consumers' and producers' cooperatives would add a healthy element. Die-hard capitalist resistance to this development will polarize American society and hasten a clash between advocates of democracy and varying types of totalitarians.

Choice Before Europe

In Europe, however, the choice is no longer between capitalist democracy and dictatorship. Adolph Hitler, enthroned by German Capitalists, Junker landlords, and middle class innocents, and favored by non-German reactionaries as a capitalist bulwark against communism, killed European capitalism. European capitalism is a humpty-dumpty that cannot be put together again. Europe's alternatives are socialism with democracy which is social democracy or socialism without democracy which is Bolshevism.

In Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Australia, all under-developed industrially and agriculturally, governments must likewise play a major part in economic upbuilding. An Indian millionaire manufacturer told me he was a socialist. A group of Bombay super-capitalists headed by J.R.D. Tata, the steel king of India, have drafted a fifteen year plan for industrial expansion which depends for its success on Government initiative. This is the new trend. Capitalists confess they cannot do the job with socialistic help from the state. Simultaneously, they look to American capitalism for support. The new economy is indeed mixed.

Apart from the Soviet Union, in which private capital is barred, the question is not, Private Capitalism, To Be or Not To Be? The question is, What percentage of Socialism will be mixed with Private Capitalism? The fate of democracy depends on the outcome of this postwar experiment in symbiosis.

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All-India Editors' Conference

"Among Them Are Some Of The Finest Speakers Of Which Any Legislature Could Be Proud"

I wonder what "speech-fans" would not give to attend one of the sessions of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. The ceremonial part of the session is perhaps the least interesting but is open to visitors. Closed sessions are the real stuff. Visitors, however, are not allowed I have now attended four of these sessions, each running into 20 and more hours, but never has there been one moment of monotony or dullness. In the Conference one finds something of the combined atmosphere of the All-India Congress Committee, the Legislative Assembly and an American State Conference of Rotary Clubs.

ALERT INDIVIDUALISTS

At every session the executive has sponsored motions to constitute a subject committee for the drafting of resolutions. On every occasion such a proposal has provoked a storm of opposition and the entire Conference has gone into committee. Indeed the open sessions so far as resolutions are concerned have barely lasted a few minutes. This procedure is unique in the case of the Editors Conference and is indicative of the editorial mind. Unlike other organisations, editors, be they heads of big papers or small, insist on participating at every stage when any decisions are being made on their behalf, and God help the individual who even creates so much as an impression, that he is forcing a decision on his vigilant and alert body of men.

BRUSH AND BRISTLES

From the purely sartorial point of view none could be more unimpressive than the hundred and two score men representing the fourth estate of India who assembled recently at Allahabad. A great many badly needed a hair cut. Some gave the impression of having unconsciously left the barber's chair before he had done half his job. There were a few whose head growth was so natural and primitive that one could almost assume that they had no time either for the brush or the comb. There were clean-shaven men exhibiting bristles which only showed that absent mindedly, half the time, they had been using the wrong end of the razor. There were men with whiskers growing wide and beards growing long, indicating a sense of rebellion against any accepted code of fashion.

In this galaxy of intellectuals one could discover all sorts of combinations in dress, chappals. Oxfords, dhotis, tight pyjamas, loose pyjamas, pants, lounge jackets, bundies, kurtas, neck-scarves, neckties, bush-shirts, clean, shrunken, soiled, patched, either too tight or too loose, but never immaculately worn. They presented such a variety that no two men seemed to be dressed alike or in the same style. Personal appearance seems generally a disregarded factor in this gathering. Unlike other folk, they have refused even to change a soiled handkerchief whether going to tea with the Viceroy or participating in a banquet in their own honour.

LISTENERS

Among them are some of the finest speakers of which any legislature could be proud. But they excel other similar gatherings not so much in the quality of speech as in the ability of being the finest listeners in the country. No speaker, however exalted, can talk either ilogically or irrelevantly for more than five minutes without being impertinently pulled up by one among the audience. It is here that you find 300 penetrating eyes fixed on you like an equal number of searchlights and 300 ears taking note of every word of yours with alert sensitiveness, constantly making you feel that if you cannot put up your best you may as well sit down. At Allahabad Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. B. R. Sen addressed the Conference. The last two faced a fusilade of questions Anyone watching them or hearing them could say that they were all the time conscious of the penetrating gaze of these ntellectual searchlights.

NO LONG SPEECH

Long speeches in this gathering are at a discount. The best way of alienating the house is to deliver a long speech. While the Editors' Conference is a purely professional body, it is surprising how many subjects are covered by the speakers, how much emotion and oratory, how much brilliance and spontaneous humour, how much sarcasm and ready-wit are released in the course of a single debate. Set speeches and manuscript oratory are completely taboo.

FATE OF MOTION

The Conference is a remarkable study in psychology. A motion is moved. A speaker has spoken. It has been a brilliant speech. Someone has supported the motion. Another brilliant speech! Two more speeches follow, full of arguments, elaborating point after point in support of the motion. The house has received the speeches with silent respect. There have been no interruptions. A green horn might think that this is an indication of general support. Actually every member is weighing the arguments, separating emotional appeal from facts, separating grain from chaff. Suddenly when the mover thinks he has scored, someone gets up and discovers the fly in the ointment. Up rises the tempo of the house. Speech follows speech There is a turmoil. A furore. Anyone outside might think he is visiting the fish market. Hard words fill the air. Logic lashes argument. No President dare call the house to order because hardly a word is said which is off the mark. irrelevant or illogical. Vocal blows follow vocal blows and suddenly out of the conclusion emerges sense. The mover who a few minutes before felt he had made a good case and had impressed the house, finds the pyramids of his arguments crashing like a house of cards. The motion is withdrawn.

KEEP OFF MONEY

These professional men, as I have said, discuss every thing under the sun. But never yet I have ever heard them discussing one subject namely money, except when it has been a case of improving the material lot of underpaid employees. Their main concern has been rights and privileges They are the most independent of independent beings. They are jealous of every little freedom that they enjoy and are impatient to get more. So long as you can make an intellectual appeal to them they are like the sweetest of lambs. Make them feel that you are taking away any part of their freedom or their independence, their dignity or their individuality, and you will find the lambs turn into hungry wolves.

They have no idols and no sense of hero-worship. Greatness does not inspire them with awe but suffering moves them with pity. Power has no fear for them but injustice evokes them into rebellion. They have many times made more enemies for refusing to alter a comma than friends. They forget self when they are fighting for others and have seldom even cared for a word of thanks from those whose cause they have made their own. No wonder these men constitute a power no government can ignore and no public body can defy—From "Kutub Minar" in "National Call."

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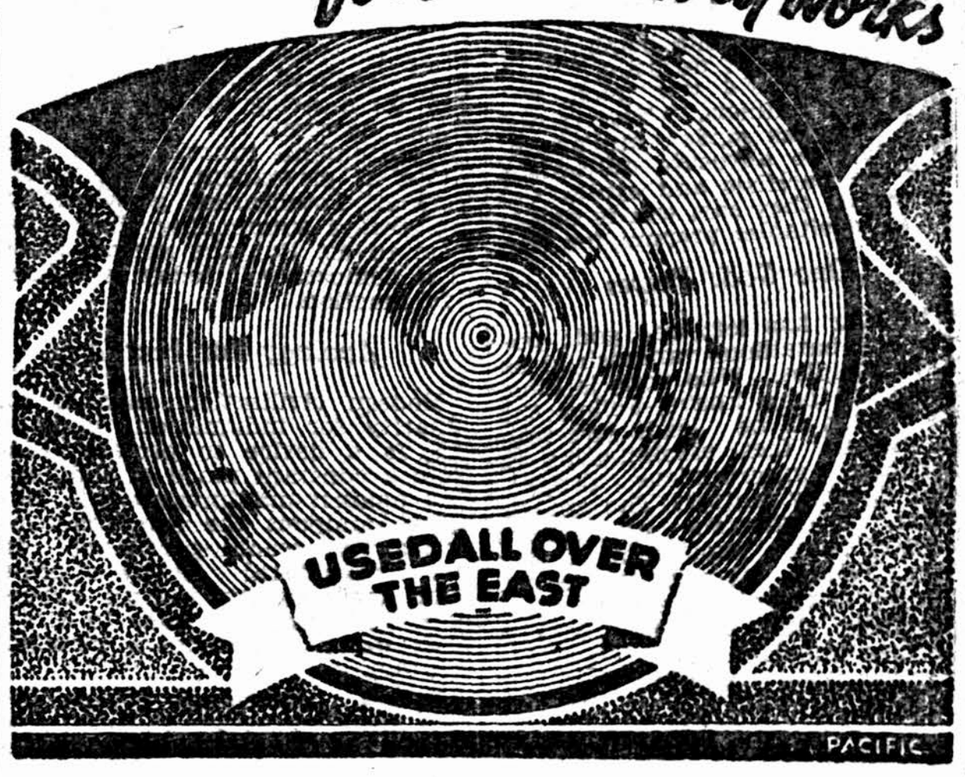

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RAM GOPAL—THE DANCER AND THE MAN

Bissano —The Man

★

Gopal —The Dancer

An Intimate Pen-Sketch

BY

Sardi

It is, I think, an acknowledged fact amongst scholars and lovers of Indian dancing, that Ram Gopal is the foremost male exponent of Bharata Natya, if we restrict the application of the term to the form of dancing performed in the South Indian temples of Siva.

Bharata Natya aims at unfolding a theme through the language of 'mudras' (symbolic hand gestures) and of 'abhinaya' (facial expression). This classical art of South India, with its strict adherence to tradition, was, for ages, confined to women—chiefly 'devadasis' who performed in the temples of the Tanjore district.

GOPAL—THE DANCER

Ram Gopa. was the first male to gate-crash into this purely feminine domain. However, he has proved that Bharata Natya offers vast possibilities for individual expression by leaving its 'lasya' or female aspect to women, and himself adopting the 'tandav' or virile aspect. This was very much in evidence during the Vikramaditya festival when he imparted brisk and vigorous movements, interwoven with skilful 'abhinaya', to his solos "Thaye Yashoda" and "Nadanam Adinar." Likewise, in his "Thillana", the 'nritta' consisted of sweeping movements, agile bounds and leaps and powerful jerks and darts—all at lightning speed and swift tempo.

Meenakshi Sudaram Pillai, the greatest living 'guru' of Bharata Natya, who is proud to acknowledge Gopal as his first male pupil, fully approves of the 'tandav' movements being stressed in the performances of male Bharata Natya dancers.

VERSATILITY

Being nothing if not versatile, Ram Gopal has also studied, under Kunjukurup, Kathakali, the dance-drama of Malabar. In his extensive Kathakali repertoire, his "Radha-Krishna" duet must be given first place for its lyrical beauty. It is a veritable poem of graceful movement and romantic ardour.

That he is no mean exponent of the Kathak school, which found so much favour in the Moghul courts, is proved by the loveliness and delicacy of his "Rajput Serenade of Love." His "Garuda" or Dance of the Golden Eagle, proves his wonderful showmanship, with its pure fantasy devoid of technical richness

His 'piece-de-resistance', so far as mere visual beauty is concerned, is his "Sandhya Nrittya Murti", depicting Lord Siva performing the Dance of The Setting Sun in an atmosphere of peace and serenity. The sinuous snake-like movements of the hands, towards the middle of the dance, never fail to evoke hearty applause—which always greatly amuses Ram Gopal as he declares that to him these movements are child's play compared to some of the highly stylised Bharata Natya sweeps and flourishes.

THE DANCER—IN PUBLIC

When you meet Ram Gopal, whether you are a man or a woman, you are immediately swept off your feet no matter what your pre-conceived notion of him may have been. His rapid and inexhaustible flow of easy conversation delights you and goes to your head like giddy wine. I have seen it happen again and again. The serious and the frivolous—he charms them all. They go away impressed with his 'joie de vivre', his comeliness, his perfect attire which on anybody else would look flamboyant, his ease and naturalness and, believe it or not, the wealth they imagine him to have amassed!

BISSANO—THE MAN

Ram Gopal the man, is known to only a few. I happen to belong to that small minority. Let me tell you, here and now, that his fortune comprises only the face and perfect body his Burmese mother and Rajput father gave him, and the divine gift of dancing with which he was born. These apart, he has little of wealth. In our country, patrons of art are few and far between; national support of art and artistes, there is none. It costs money to keep a troupe of dancers and musicians. Often, from the monetary point of view, the game is not worth the candle. But it is not wealth that matters to Ram Gopal—it is his art. For it, he has striven endlessly against great odds, faced hardships, and been 'broke' not once but several times. And they call him wealthy!

His first name is Bissano. Amongst us who know him intimately, he is called 'Sano' or 'Ramu'. My own name for him is 'Bissy,' an abbreviation of his first name.

"Bissy," I often ask him, "how does it feel to be famous?"

"It does not matter at all," he invariably replies. "It's too much worry keeping up false appearances. I once thought that, with fame, I would collect round myself as many people as possible to save myself from loneliness Now I find that I am much lonelier amidst a crowd of acquaintances than with you or a handful of real friends such as I am lucky to be blessed with."

SHY OF CROWDS!

It will surprise you to know that this man, who can dance before a packed house and take innumerable bows before vast audiences, is, at heart, singularly shy. He would not dare to walk in alone into a hotel dining-room or a restaurant. Nor does he like parties. They bore him.

He enjoys laughing, having as he does a great sense of fun. Sometimes the most trivial things will send him into peals of laughter. Whenever I have been backstage with him, all the work has been carried on with badinage and chuckles. He can work and play at the same time, without damage to either.

He is singularly unassuming about his fame and the encomiums piled on him. He often fails to realise his true worth as a dancer, and the commercial aspect is something that he abhors.

MANY FACETS

There are many facets to Ram Gopal's nature. I have known him to be quiet and serene one moment, and a raging tempest the next. At such times, I have always felt him to be an elemental force and hence able to interpret so well, through his dancing, the creative and destructive aspects of Hindu mythology.

He can be generous to a fault and when his pockets are full, his right hand is ever ready to help the needy, with the result that he is often a prey to charlatans' wiles.

He loves reading, and eagerly devours biographies particularly concerning artistes. His book-shelves, in his Bangalore home, are filled with such works.

That he is also a lover of paintings is evinced by the paintings of Chugtai and Rhoerich that hang on his walls.

LOVED—DESPITE FAULTS

He also has within him deep spiritual longings. When he is in one of his 'ethereal' moods, as I jokingly term them, I, an outright materialist, feel most uncomfortable, for then the Bissy I know disappears and the being that takes possession of him talks in accents with which I am not cognizant. But it is not long before he comes back to this world, and my earthy eyes and ears can see and hear the Bissy I know—the laughing, child-like and frolicsome personality that inhabits the body of the famous dancer Ram Gopal, whom we, his friends, have to share with all the world that loves Beauty and Art. But 'Bissy' we do not share except amongst our few selves—for this Bissy, or Sano, or Ramu, we alone know and love with all his virtues and his faults.

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IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA

"DELAY WILL BE FATAL"

History Has Passed The Stage Where Dominion Status Would Have Been Adequate

All Concerned Must See Future In World Perspective Or They Will Betray Civilisation

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
(EXCLUSIVE COPYRIGHT BY HAROLD LASKI)
LONDON, March 1.

THE MUTINIES WHICH HAVE BROKEN OUT IN INDIAN NAVY AND INDIAN AIR FORCE, GRAVE STREET RIOTS IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, NEW INTENSITY OF HOSTILE FEELING TO EUROPEANS, DREAD OF THAT APPROACHING FAMINE IN INDIA WHICH MAY BE ARRESTED AND MITIGATED BUT IS TRAGICALLY CERTAIN TO CAUSE MANY DEATHS IN NEXT FEW MONTHS, ALL THESE COMBINE TO MAKE A SWIFT ACTION ON THE POLITICAL PLAN IMPERATIVE.

DELAY IS FATAL

The Parliamentary Delegation which has returned a few days ago, unitedly convinced that delay would prove fatal. Opinion on India is at that turning point where there must be swift agreement on the terrible catastrophe. The Labour Government has taken a decisive action at the eleventh hour. It is sending out a Cabinet Committee to reinforce the Viceroy in negotiating full settlement with India. It is a powerful Committee. It consists of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty and Sir Stafford Cripps, who had so nearly succeeded on his own mission three years ago.

For the practical purposes whatever the Cabinet Committee can get agreed with the Indian leaders will be accepted by the Cabinet in London, and by the House of Commons. There is no date set for the Committee's return. They are not handicapped as Sir Stafford Cripps was handicapped, by having to work within the rigidest instructions, and under the shadow of the then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, who was pompous as he was unimaginative.

Lord Wavell is an admirable Viceroy. He is not hidebound like his predecessor by the conventions and ceremonials of his office. He is personally liked: and it is generally understood he fully realises the critical nature of his position. How anxious the Government is to solve the problem was I think shown by a careful and conciliatory statement made by Mr. Attlee on mutinies last Friday in the House of Commons. It was a model of what such things should be.

PEACE DEPENDS UPON INDIA.

He did not condone mutinies: there was no word of anger in what he said, but an instant promise of full investigation. I think the Labour Government now realises, what the Party affirmed at its special Conference in 1944, that peace depends upon the Indian settlement. Mr. Attlee and his colleagues have made a kind of start that Mr. Churchill's Government should have made in 1940. If they succeed they will have the gratitude not of Britain merely but of the whole world.

"FANTASTIC PROPOSAL."

No one can afford to deny the magnitude of their task. They will be dealing with sullen and resentful people, suspicious of their good faith, full of conviction that almost any British proposal must be bad because it is British, and tending, like the most frustrated people, to think more of the grievances of the past than that of the hopes for the future. There is the angry hostility between the National Congress and the Moslem League, with the latter's insistence on the division of India by creation—I think it is a fantastic proposal—of the Moslem State of Pakistan. There is a difficult issue of the depressed classes and their social status in context of anachronism like Hindu orthodoxy. There are the special claims of the Minorities like the Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, and the Sikhs. Indian Princes have their treaties with the British Crown and they will no doubt exhaust themselves in efforts to retain their hereditary and mostly indefensible powers. There is the interest of the European community in India. It is important because it has such a powerful backing in Great Britain itself. Negotiations are to take place with the groups as complex and as hard to persuade, as groups who have somehow to make European treaties.

'DOMINION STATUS' INADEQUATE.

All the Indians who matter are agreed upon India's right to independence. All are agreed that history has passed stage where talk of Dominion Status was adequate. If the new India accepts association with the British Commonwealth Nations it must be as a free state deciding for itself. If the Committee does not start by accepting this as the premiss of its negotiations it might as well stay at home.

THE FIRST PREMISS

I think the psychology of the Indian situation leaves the Committee no option but to start from the premiss of Independence. The problem then becomes one of finding men with whom it can negotiate. Partly this depends upon the results of the present provincial elections, partly it depends upon the Viceroy securing forthwith an All-Indian Cabinet not of his own chosen officials, but of men and women who are accepted as representing the great sectors of the Indian opinion. There is the difficulty of Mr. Jinnah's insistence that he will not negotiate unless the concept of Pakistan is accepted in principle before the discussions open. There is the difficulty of the scale of intrigues and manoeuvres which will weigh down each issue at each moment of the long task of arriving at agreement. There is the difficulty of public rumour. In this aspect the sheer clamour which will arise as every rumour goes on its expanding way is likely to be one of the major handicaps in the road to success.

TO DECIDE THE FATE

There has got to be success. No one involved on any side, can afford to contemplate the failure. So that if the British responsibility is a heavy one, I pray that the Indians of all shades of opinion may recognise that theirs is the heavy responsibility also. They and the British Committee will not be merely making constitution: in a very real sense they will be deciding the fate of civilisation.

That is why they must all enter these negotiations not with the resolve to get one hundred per cent of each item in their claim, but with a passionate determination to arrive at a reasonable agreement. Mr. Jinnah has not merely to answer for what he accepts to Moslem League: he has to answer to the whole future of India. So too with the British Committee, with Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Azad, with Pandit Nehru and Doctor Ambedkar. They have all to come to the stage where if they cannot see their demands in world perspective they betray civilisation.

TO MOULD SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

On their capacity to find common principles there hang peace and war, future of many nations, whole shape of things to come in Europe as well as in the Far East. Successful agreement will at once ease all the deep tensions of the Middle East. It will soften hard acerbities of the Mediterranean issues. It will enable fuller attention to be given to the urgent tragedy of this ravaged Europe. And far from least of all it will turn much of what is the finest in the political leadership of India to constructive instead to destructive tasks. It will enable the Indians to give all their minds and hearts to what is the central problem of India—ruthless and grinding poverty in which its 400 millions so largely live.

ADMIRER FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS

I have been in favour of the Indian independence for over twenty years; ever since by mere chance I sat on the English jury in Amritsar libel case and learned at first hand truth of the great saying that no nation is ever fit to govern another nation. I believe that if we have the good fortune to make treaty which gives free India full right to govern itself, and that if, even more, that treaty is made on all sides in the spirit of magnanimity, the achievement will clear the dark atmosphere into which our civilisation has passed. It will begin the great task of using the victory of the second world war to accomplish the aimes for which it was fought. What is involved is not the prestige in the old sense of the term.

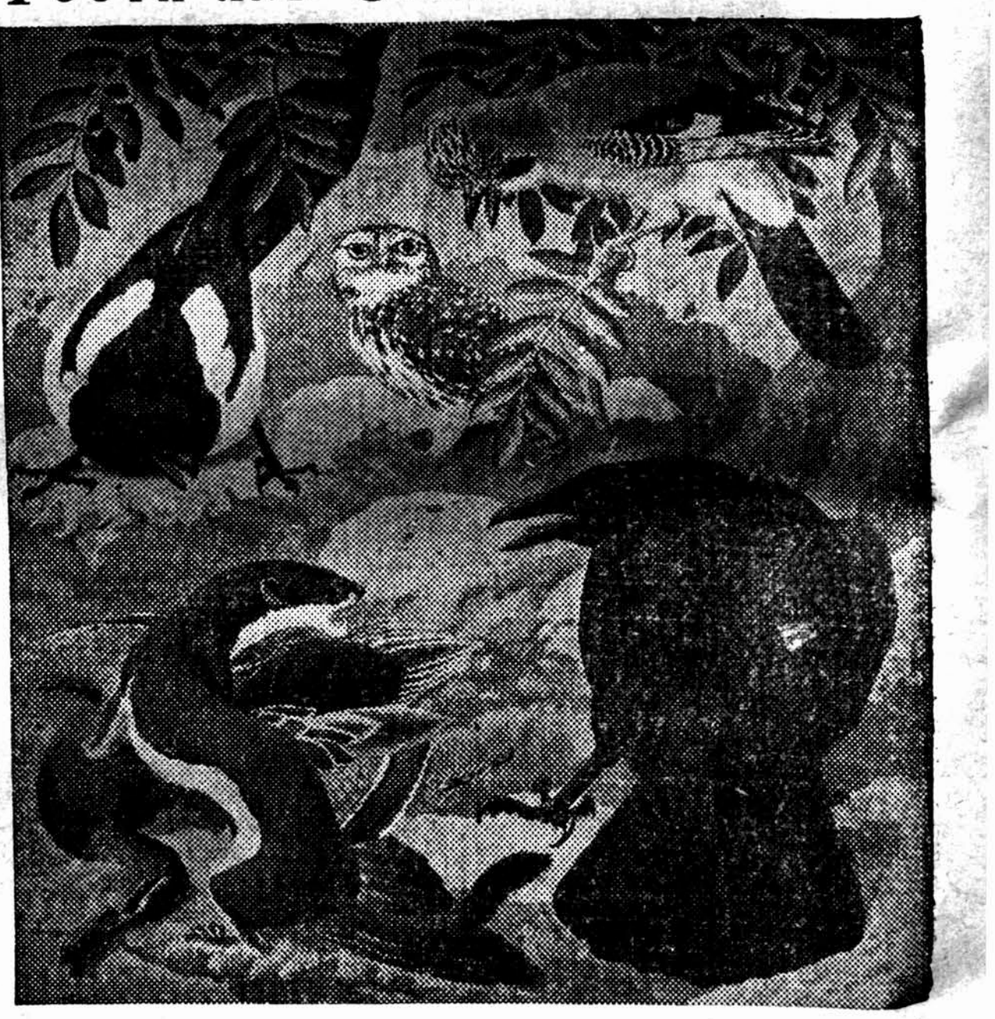
PERSUASION—NOT FORCE

What is involved is prestige that comes alike to the nations and their leaders when they settle by persuasion, what must otherwise be settled by force. Mr. Attlee's Government has taken a big step forward. If its members in India go on patiently, and fearlessly in the same path they may find in Indian leaders the same patience and lack of fear as this first step has revealed.

IN DARK AND UGLY TIME

We have been in dark and ugly time for over a generation in relation between Great Britain and India. I hope with all my heart that all those to whom these mighty issues has been confided will have wisdom to draw back curtain and let in first light of the dawn

TOOTH AND CLAW



HERE are a few of the vermin, red in tooth and claw — stoat, magpie, little owl, jay and crow—which, with the rest of their tribe, wreak havoc among poultry and game, and indirectly injure crops by killing the birds and animals which are the farmer's friends. The destruction of these pests is essential to efficient food production. Trapping and poisoning are the most effective methods, but vermin can also be shot. Poisons are obviously products of the chemical industry, but it may be less obvious that the sporting cartridge is the product of chemist as well as engineer and depends on chemicals for its action. Held in a chamber in the head is the cap, containing a minute quantity of a compound of mercury fulminate and other chemicals, so sensitive to shock that it must be mixed in a silk bag electrically agitated from a distance. This cap faces the point of a small brass anvil. Pressure of the trigger brings about a violent chemical reaction. The striker of the gun forces the cap against the anvil and causes a flash which sets off the charge of explosive, based on cotton fibre treated with nitric and sulphuric acids. With terrific force the gas produced drives the wad forward like a piston and propels the shot out of the gun barrel. This is a simple description of a highly complex article whose making involves a dozen or more raw materials, over 150 separate manufacturing operations and the use of not less than 140 steel gauges, accurate to the thousandth of an inch. No article in common use and costing so little is made with more scrupulous care — a fact which may well be borne in mind now that cartridges are in such short supply. Years of research and experience will ensure that British-made cartridges will be the best in the post-war world, as they were in the world which ended in 1939.

ICI

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 30, 2002.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 28, 1365.
Parsi: Meher: 1, 1315.
Sunrise 6-57 A.M., Sunset 6.45 P.M.
Hightide 11-48 Lowtide 06.01 17-46.

Today's Engagements

'QUO VADIS' at St. Xavier's College Hall at 4-30 p.m. today.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Raje will speak on "Occult Life and World Reconstruction" at the Ganesha Lodge premises, Dadar, at 5 P.M. today.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Sri Gurudayal Malick on "A POET's THOUGHTS ON THE UPANISHADS" at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday.)

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY: Mr. P. Kodanda Rao to speak on his recent Malaya tour at 5-30 from today at Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Lecture by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji on How to Improve Vision at 10 A.M. at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram, 448 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Sjt. D. C. Amin of (Amin Nursery) will deliver a lecture at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan on "Effects of planets" of 1946 on India at 5 p.m.

MARATHA MANDIR: Meeting of all workers of the Mandir at 10-30 A.M. today in the Worli High School hall. The Maharaja of Gwalior will preside.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Public meeting for election propaganda at the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha Hall, at 9 A. M. today. Mr. B G Kher will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: The POWER OF REGENERATION (Maha Shiva Ratri)" is the subject of a lecture at 6-15 p.m. today at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

CUTCHI VISA OSHWAL JAIN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY: Final sports at 2 P.M. today at St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel Bombay. Sjt. Khimji Madan Bhujpuria will preside.

GOA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Annual General Meeting of the Committee at 10 a.m. today in the Maharata High School, near Opera House Tram Terminus.

BENGAL CLUB RECITATION COMPETITION: The recitation competition of the Bengal Club will be held at the Chatterjee Memorial Hall, Anglo-Bengali School Naigaum, today (Sunday) at 4 P.M.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS (GENERAL): On March 11, please VOTE FOR CONGRESS. Each voter is to give one vote for each Congress candidate. You have to mark a cross against each of the following symbols:—1. Tree 2. Cart, 3. Scales.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall at 10 A.M. The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall at 6-30 P.M.

HINDI CLASSES: Under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Karvalaya (Bombay North) Dadar, Hindi Classes for Prarambhic Pravesh Parichaya and Kovid for the new session will be started at the premises of "PODAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE", Matunga "PINTO VILLA" Dadar and "ANGLO BENGALI HIGH SCHOOL" Parel, from Sunday March 3.

MAZDAZNAN: Prayer meeting at 10-30 A.M. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Wallaby Road, Hambandagi followed by a sermon by Dasturji Bode on "White souls rise to the sweetest place." Special reference will be made about the passing away of Seth Rustom Nanabhoy Banaji. At 6 P.M. Dasturji Bode will expound the Philosophy of the Gathas.

BOMBAY PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting today at 4-30 P.M. at the Deodhar School of Indian Music and Dancing (Opp. Opera House.)

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand will initiate a discussion on the Manifesto on Famine to be issued by the Association along with other literary and cultural Organizations. Mr. Krishna Chander, well-known Urdu writer, will read a short story on Indonesia's fight for freedom.

ACADEMY OF ISLAM: LITERARY CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION OF MOGHUL ARTS. Lecture at 4 p.m. at the Convocation Hall by Dr. M. Nizamuddin Ph D. Curator Compilation Bureau Osmania University on Calligraphy with an Exhibition of varied styles of Calligraphy (Dr. Nizamuddins and Atiya Begum Collection).

KANDIVLEE VYAYAM MANDIR: Seventh annual gathering at 5 P. M today Mrs Vijay Merchant will preside. The Certificates of Merits are to be distributed to the winners of the Open Sport of the All Kandivlee Malad and Borivli, held in December 1945.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 3.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Hazara Singh 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 Kalyani 9-30 Lalita Venkataraman 10-0 Ratnakant Ramnathkar 11.0 Selected Film Songs 11.30 Latafat Husain 11.50 Tejanchi Amhi Bale 12-0 Bhailal.

12.45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1-0 Bhailal 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4.20 "Gammat Jammat" 5.0 Hazara Singh 5-15 Folk Songs of Gujarat 5.45 Air Trio 5-55 Locals 6.0 Kavita Vanchan 6-15 Raag and Rasa 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6-45 Latafat Husain 7.0 "Ao Tash Khelen" 7-30 Lalita Venkataraman 8-0 Air Quartet 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8.45 "Scenes from Oedipus" 9-0 News (H) 9-15 News (E) 9.30 B B C. News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade of Books I have been Reading 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

POLLING STATIONS FOR INDIAN CHRISTIANS

The following polling stations in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District have been fixed for elections for the Indian Christian—Bombay City (Urban) Constituency of the Thana "cum" Bombay Suburban District Indian Christian Constituency (so far as the Bombay Suburban District is concerned) of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to be held on Friday, March 15:

BOMBAY CITY.

1. A-Ward—Polling Station, Cooperage; 2. B Ward—Municipal Play Ground opposite Dongri Municipal School; 3. C Ward—St. Xavier's High School Carnac Road; 4. D-Ward—Modern High School, Sicca Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum; 5. E-Ward—Antonio DeSouza High School, Byculla; 6. F-Ward—R. M. Bhatt High School, Poibavdi, Parel; 7. G-Ward—Dr. Antonio DaSilva High School, Dadar.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

POLLING STATIONS: 1. Bandra—Open compound behind Municipal Schools opposite Bandra Municipal Office (Mandap) for Bandra Municipal Wards A to F, Parigh, Khar Village and Danda.

2. Santa Cruz—Anandilal Podar High School Compound, Ghodbunder Road (Mandap) for Bandra Municipal Wards G, H and I, Juhu (including Municipal Area) and Kole Kalyan.

3. Vile Parle—St. Xavier's Middle School Church Compound for Parle-Andheri Municipal Wards A, B and C.

4. Andheri—Gazdar Hall for Andheri Municipal Wards D, E and F, Ambivli, Are, Bamanwada, Bandivali, Chakala, Daravli, Gundavli, Goregaon, Ismalia, Kondivta, Marole, Majas, Madh, Mogra, Mulgaon, Oshivra, Pahadi Parajpur, Vesava, Vyaravli, Yerangal.

5. Malad—D. L. B. School, Jackeria Road for Akse, Charkhop, Chinchavli, Dindosi, Kurar, Malad (including N. A. C. Area), Malavani, Manori, Marve, Valnain Wadhwan.

6. Borivli—Borivli Khot's Bungalow, Ghodbunder Road for Borivli (including N.A.C. Area), Dahisar, Eksar, Gorai Kaneri, Magathne, Mandapeshwar, Shimpavli, Kandivli (including N. A. C. Area), Akurli and Poisar.

7. Kurla—District Local Board Marathi School, Old Bazarward, Agra Road for Kurla (Municipal Area), Asalpe, Bapnale, Brahmanwada, Chendavli Monili, Pawar, Saki and Shahar.

8. Chembur—District Local Board School premises for Anik, Borla, Chembur, Devnar, Mankhurd, Manbudruk, Mandala, Mahul, Maravli, Nanale, Trombay and Wadhavali.

9. Ghatkopar—Municipal Office Building for Ghatkopar-Kirol (including Municipal Area), Hariyali and Vikhroli.

10. Mulund—District Local Board School Narottam Road for Bhandup, Gundgaon Kanjur, Kierabad, Konri, Mulund Nahur, Paspoli, Sai, Tirandaj, Tulsi and Tungave.

SARDAR VISITS FAMILIES OF RIOT VICTIMS

BOMBAY, March 2 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by office-bearers of the Bombay Provincial and Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee paid a visit to some of the families of those persons who lost their lives in the recent disturbances, and made intimate enquiries of them.

The members of these families were visibly moved by the personal interest taken by Sardar Patel in their welfare.

The visit lasted for about an hour and covered places in the south of Bombay. Tomorrow Sardar Patel proposes to visit some of the bereaved families in the north of Bombay.

City Timber Depot Ablaze

Fleet Of Fire Brigade Fights Flames For Many Hours To Put Out: Heavy Damage

One of the worst fires in recent times broke out in a timber yard at Wadala on Saturday afternoon. It threatened to develop into a menacing conflagration at one stage and took over four hours to be brought under control. The fire was still smouldering as the night advanced, and firemen continued their frantic efforts to extinguish it.

The Timber Depot situated near the Wadala Station where thousands of tons of timber was stored is now a mass of glowing cinders and piles of ashes.

The entire fleet of the Bombay Fire Brigade was on the spot, and struggled with the blaze from the time it started in the early afternoon till late in the night.

It took the Fire Brigade several hours to subdue the flaming tongues of the blaze which spread from one stack of timber to another consuming the wood like fuel.

The damage is considered to be very heavy.

VADALA TIMBER YARD GUTTED

BOMBAY, Saturday. (APA): Fire of unknown origin almost completely gutted a Government timber yard at Wadala, to-day. No casualties are reported. Damage is variously estimated between Rs. 50,000 and 100,000.

CITY OBSERVES SHIVRATRI

BOMBAY SATURDAY.

Today the Hindus observed Maha Shivratri with great eclat. Early in the morning strings of people wended their way to Chowpatty Sea for the morning "dip" and by 9 a. m. thousands of persons, men, women and children thronged the sands. The police had to keep special posse of constables and officers to regulate the traffic. The banks, police courts, high courts and other commercial offices were closed for the day.

EXHIBITION OF MOGUL ART

The Exhibition of Mogul Art which was presided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Lokur, opened on Friday at 5 p.m. in the simplest manner indicating dignity necessary for art and literature by H. H. Princess Bhuban Kumari Devi of Nepal (Rani of Khairigarh) who said that like all cultures that came to India from foreign countries the Moguls brought the are of miniature painting from Persia, which was taken up by the Indian talent becoming Indian Art, and was now the legitimate inherited property of India.

Judgment In Temple Dacoity Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 1.

Atmaram Nana Patil ex-M.L.A. Bombay and a prominent member of Roy Group was set at liberty while four others were sentenced to terms raging from three to seven years rigorous imprisonment each in connection with Khondhanpur Temple Dacoity case.

BRAILSFORD FOR CALCUTTA.

BENARES, March 2. (A.P.I.): Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the author and journalist who is on a short visit to Benares, is indisposed. He will leave for Calcutta on Sunday, March 3.

W. I. Tennis

MEHTA IN TWO FINALS

Woodbridge—Stewart & Dyal-Row In Doubles Finals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

J. M. Mehta has caused the distinction of contesting the finals in both the doubles event in addition to playing the semi-final of the singles event.

Indulkar and Bobjee were almost eclipsed by the determined onslaught of Irshad Hussein and Manmohan and collected only five games during the match.

The ladies' doubles provided the only timely contested match of the evening. Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Stewart prevailing over the Captains after an initial set-back.

The match between Miss Woodbridge and Irshad Hussein and Mrs. Allen and Balchandra Rao was stopped after the score was one set. All will be replayed this morning.

The following were the results:—

Men's doubles semi-finals: J. M. Mehta and Suman Misra beat S. S. Indulkar and M. V. Bobjee 6-4 6-1. Man Mohan and Irshad Husein beat G. John and J. E. Tew 6-2 6-3.

Women's doubles semi-finals: Mrs. Dyal and Mrs. Row beat Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Allen 6-2, 6-4. Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. C. E. Stewart beat Mrs. F. K. Captain and Mrs. S. Captain 3-6 6-2 6-3.

Mixed doubles' semi-finals: Miss L. M. Merchant and J. M. Mehta beat Mrs. W. A. Bell and B. R. Kapinapathy 6-3 6-3. Miss L. Woodbridge and Irshad Hussein v. Mrs. R. L. Allen and Balchandra Rao 6-3 4-6 (unfinished).

The following are to-day's matches:—

Court No. 2 Men's singles semi-finals—3-45 p.m.: J. M. Mehta v. B. R. Kapinapathy. 4-30 p.m.: Prem Pandhi v. Narendra Nath.

5-30 p.m.: Men's doubles final: J. M. Mehta and S. Misra v. Man Mohan and Irshad Hussein.

Court No. 3: Women's doubles final—4-30 p.m. Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. Stewart v. Mrs. Dyal and Mrs. Row.

FORMER BOMBAY M. L. A. ACQUITTED

POONA, March 2 (A.P.I.): Mr. Atmaram Nana Patil, a former member of the Legislative Assembly, and four others who were alleged to be involved in the "Konadanpur Dacoity Case", were acquitted today by Mr. B. P. Dalal, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona. Four other accused involved in the case were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that accused raided the temple of Tukai at Kondanpur, near Poona, in April 1945, nad made away with ornaments worth nearly Rs. 3,000.

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Radium Release
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8th WEEK
RANJIT'S
PRABHU-KA-GHAR
Daily One Show at 4 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 1-15
Royal Opera House
****

SMUTS TO FORGE STEEL RING ROUND INDIANS

South African Leader Urges Country-Wide Agitation

WHITES' ORGY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION EXPOSED

BOMBAY, SATURDAY: "GEN. SMUTS FEARS THE IMMINENCE OF INDIAN FREEDOM AND BEFORE ITS ACTUAL FRUITION WANTS TO DO HIS BEST TO ASSUME COMPLETE CONTROL OVER THE DESTINIES OF THE 2,50,000, SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS. HIS PLAN TO GRANT FRANCHISE TO INDIANS SHOULD NOT DECEIVE THE MOST GULLIBLE. IN PLAIN LANGUAGE, SMUTS, UNDER SUCH A STATE OF AFFAIRS, WANTS TO CUT OFF THE HAPLESS SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS FROM EFFECTIVE INTERFERENCE EITHER BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OR BY THE INDIAN PEOPLE."

This was the view expressed by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, leader of the South African Indian Congress Delegation now in Bombay, in a talk with local pressmen at the Hotel Majestic this noon. Mr. Rustomjee compared the plight of South African Indians to that of the slave in the well-known negro story "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Humiliations and rankest racial animosity were mounting daily. Separate cinemas for Indians, back seats in tram cars, special coaches in railways, special counters in post offices—these indignities and the like, he said, had created an intolerable situation.

The announcement of General Smuts in the South African Assembly on January 21, 1946 stating the intention of his Government to introduce a bill prohibiting Indians to acquire and occupy fixed property, excepting in certain areas set aside for them, had come as a bombshell to the entire Indian community in South Africa. The proposed legislation is to apply both to the Natal and Transvaal provinces and is intended to replace the "Pegging Act" of 1943, a temporary measure, which expires on March 31 this year. Mr. Sorabjee said that Smuts had "freezed" all transactions as from the date of his announcement pending the intended legislation.

To counter the crisis created out by Smuts' intentions an infuential deputation of the S. A. Indian Congress waited on him but nothing came of it. The deputation pleaded with the Premier not to proceed with the proposed legislation but to give effect to the recommendation of the Natal Indian Judicial Commission to hold a Round Table Conference. And to their astonishment, Smuts declared that the "Uplift Clause" of the Cape Town Agreement only remained and the rest had been thrown overboard. He refused the request of the delegation to hold a Round Table Conference and stated that his Government would proceed with the bill on the lines indicated by him.

This, said Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, put the final seal on their hopes. The present delegation to India was the inevitable outcome of Smuts' rabid anti-Indian policy. They had already conveyed to the Government of India the unanimous resolution of the South African Indian community as expressed through the Congress.

PROPAGANDA IN INDIA

It is our intention, he said, to carry out a campaign of propaganda to secure the fullest support and sympathy of our leaders and of India's millions. The delegation also intends to seek the earliest opportunity of making its representation to the British Cabinet Mission about to visit India."

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee continued: "It is clear that the Union Government has, in order to appease the white reactionaries in South Africa, declared its policy of dealing with Indians on the lines of segregating them in demarcated areas. Furthermore, to add insult to injury, they are offering Indians, for the first time, since depriving them of Parliamentary franchise in 1896 in Natal a form of representation which means electing Europeans to represent them in the legislature. In practice the representation would enable three Europeans to represent the entire Indian population of 240,000 in Natal and Transvaal in the Union Legislative Assembly!"

The design of the proposed legislation was hundred-fold worse than the "Asiatic Bill" introduced by Dr. Malan in 1925. It cut right across the Cape Town Agreement and put back the clock of progress by twenty years. The delegation had come to India at a critical time. If the bill, as outlined by Smuts, became law the fate of the Indian community would be sealed for ever. "In the eyes of the world the South African Indians would be treated as outcasts. The very honour of India is involved in it, said Mr. Sorabjee with great feeling.

KHARE'S PRANK

Alluding to Dr. Khare's threat to declare war against S. Africa, the head of the delegation said that it was but a joke that amused the Whites in South Africa and irritated the Indians. The only straight policy was the application of economic sanctions. Dr. Khare was only talking through his hat when he threatened the whites in military phraseology.

Towards the end Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee expressed the fond hope that their appeal to India would save them from the "calamity and degradation" that faced them. Their approach was a reasonable one. Their cause was just and it was India's own. He pleaded for public agitation in India to turn the flood-light on the worsening lot of his brethren in South Africa.

Mr. R. B. Pandya, Editor of the Kenya "Daily Mail", who travelled with the delegation, entertained the press to tea. Dealing with the condition of Indians in East Africa he said that the Whites, under the guise of securing self-government were trying to rob the Indians of what little rights they have at present.

Delegates To Meet Gandhiji

The five members of the official delegation of the South African Indian Congress will proceed to Poona tomorrow by the Poona Express to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

The delegates today met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sir B. Rama Rao, former High Commissioner for India in South Africa, and prominent Muslim League leaders of Bombay.

Curfew Order Withdrawn

Also Ban On Assembly, Processions & Meetings

BOMBAY, Mar. 2. (U.P.I.): In view of the normal conditions prevailing in Bombay city, the Commissioner of Police is withdrawing the Curfew Order from Sunday March 3 morning.

The Commissioner, however, warns all citizens living in the affected areas that on the slightest sign of any further disturbances, the order will be reimposed immediately, notwithstanding the inconvenience to those living in these areas.

The order banning the Assembly of five or more persons and the Order prohibiting meetings and processions are also withdrawn from Sunday March 3 morning.

INFANTRY GUARDS WITHDRAWN FROM R.I.N. SHIPS

BOMBAY, March 2 (A.P.I.): Infantry guards have been withdrawn from R.I.N. ships which took part in the recent mutiny. Guards have also been reduced in shore establishments and in some cases withdrawn, states joint Press Communique issued at mid-day by Advance Headquarters, Southern Command.

Men from ships will come ashore this afternoon for outdoor recreation and exercise. Those in shore establishments have already been enjoying such facilities.

As from to-morrow normal shore leave will be granted.

S. A. Congress Delegation In City

BOMBAY, March 2 (A. P. I.): The Official Delegation of the South African Indian Congress, consisting of five members, arrived here this morning by S.S. "Canton."

The Delegation is headed by Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, (centre) well-known in South Africa as "the lion". The other members are Mr. S. R. Naidu, former Secretary of the South African Indian Congress, Mr. A. S. Kaji, former Vice President of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. A. A. Mirza, former Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and Mr. S. M. N. Mahomed, former Committee Member of the Natal Indian Congress.

The Delegation was received at the Ballard Pier by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Nathalal Parikh, Mr. Dawood Haji Nasser, President of the South African Indian Merchants' Association, and Sir B. Rama Rao, former Indian High Commissioner in South Africa and Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

PURPOSE OF DELEGATION.

The Delegation has come to India to contact Indian political leaders and the Government with regard to the recently proposed Anti-Indian Legislation in South Africa.

Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, in a brief speech at the Pier said that the task that lay before the delegates was not an easy one But they felt confident of accomplishing it successfully with support which their brethren right from the commencement of their present mission.

"There is no doubt" said Mr. Rustomji, "that we are fighting for a just cause and for the honour of India, and we are convinced that righteousness being on our side, we will attain our objective.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master assured the delegation of all support from the Congress and expressed the hope that in the very near future India as well as Indians in South African would be free.

1,000 Members Of Azad Hind Fouj To Hunger-Strike

CALCUTTA, March 2 (API): More than 1,000 members of the Azad Hind Fouj, lodged in Rangoon Central Jail, will resort to hunger-strike from March 4, unless their grievances are redressed within that date, according to a letter received by Mr. Amia Nath Bose, Secretary, I.N.A. Relief Committee, Bengal from Capt. B. P. Rao of the Azad Hind Fouj, now in Rangoon Central Jail.

Copies of five letters, sent to the authorities by Capt. Rao, between January 17 and February 24 have also been forwarded. These letters narrate in detail the main grievances of these I.N.A. prisoners in Burma.

400,000 Miners To Strike?

Mr. John L. Lewis, leader of United Mine Workers, today filed a 30-day strike notice on behalf of 400,000 miners. At the same time he informed bituminous coalmine owners that he would like to reopen wage discussions with them in Washington on March 12.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY)

NEW YORK, Mar. 2

Previous Closing	27.04
To-day's Opening	27.04
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing	27.04
Difference	nil

SAMBALPUR CONGRESSMEN RESIGN "EN MASSE"

Sequel To "Situation Arising From Assembly Election Affairs"

SAMBALPUR, Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): Eight of the thirteen members of the Sambalpur District Congress Committee, including the President and the Secretary, have tendered their resignation from the Committee.

This step, it is learnt, has been taken in view of the situation arising from Assembly election affairs.

Mr. Sibnarayan Padhee, a former Secretary of the Committee, has resigned his primary membership of the Congress also.

Disciplinary Action On Four Congressmen

POONA, March 1. (A.P.I.): Disciplinary action has been taken by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee against Messrs. Y. N. Jadhav, P. M. Bhuskute, P. A. Neemane and N. B. Holkar, the first three from the Nasik District and the fourth from Poona for standing against Congress candidates in the ensuing Bombay Provincial Assembly Elections.

Their names have been struck off from the list of Congress members and they have been debarred from joining the Congress for three years.

FROM "BRICKBATS" TO BULLETS?

***LUCKNOW, Mar. 2. (U.P.I.):* Kunwar Suresh Singh, brother of the Raja Saheb of Kalkankar, was shot at last night while driving along the Canal Road near Manirampur in Raibareily District. Kunwar Suresh Singh is working for the former Revenue Minister, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai in the election from the Raibareily District Rural Muslim Constituency.**

It is stated that while his car was coming with full speed some assailant shot at him, but he ducked in order to avoid further shots and lost control of the car which rolled down. Kunwar Singh sustained injuries in his face.

ARAB WOMEN DEMAND REPATRIATION OF EXILES

JERUSALEM, MARCH 2 (REUTER): SEVERAL HUNDRED ARAB WOMEN TODAY STAGED A PROTEST MARCH THROUGH THE OLD CITY HERE, DEMANDING REPATRIATION OF ALL ARAB EXILES INCLUDING HAJ EL HUSSEINI MUFTI.

They were led by the wives and mothers of the five Palestine Arabs captured in Germany who are reported to have been removed from detention in Brussels to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean

Three of the five Arabs had escaped from Iraq to Germany after the abortive 1941 revolt there of Rashid Ali. All the three are kinsmen of Jamal Husseini, former Leader of the Palestine Arab Party, who was allowed to return to Jerusalem last month after nine years' exile.

At Herods Gates women speakers urged Palestine Arab leaders not to co-operate with the Anglo-United States Commission of Inquiry on Palestine unless the exiles are released.

LEAGUE LEADERS MEET PRESIDENT AZAD

STRIKE OF PRIMARY TEACHERS BEGINS

Protest Against Government's Policy

BOMBAY, March 2 (A.P.I.): Following the appeal of primary teachers all over the province to change his earlier decision suspending a primary teachers strike, Mr. M. V. Donde, President of the Primary Teachers' Asociation, has reversed the decision. CONSEQUENTLY THE STRIKE BEGINS FROM TODAY, ACCORDING TO A SPOKESMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The primary teachers and members of the Executive Committee of the Association have assured the President of their full confidence in his presidentship.

Mr. Donde, in a statement, says that the strike has nothing to do with the various political parties, but is only "a protest against the present government's policy towards the primary teachers," and aims at winning public sympathy for their cause.

Police Open Fire On Cojeewaram Crowds

Hunger March In Ahmednagar

CONJEEWARAM, March 2 (API):—The police opened fire this morning on a riotous mob which attempted to attack the rationing office in the town by throwing stones. Six persons were injured as the result of firing, four of them seriously. When repeated lathi charges proved futile, the police under the direction of the Chingleput District Police Superintendent opened fire.

HUNGER MARCH IN AHMEDNAGAR

AHMEDNAGAR, March 2 (A.P.I.): A procession of about eight thousand Kisans and workers from the sugar factory at Belapur Road was taken out this morning to demonstrate the feeling of dissatisfaction among the public in this district regarding the food situation.

The processionists, headed by Mr. Rao Saheb Patwardhan, approached the pandal specially erected to welcome the Governor of Bombay who has come here today to present the Sanad to Sepoy Namdeo Jadhao V. C. from Belapur. The procession was stopped by police who had blocked all roads leading to the pandal.

The Commissioner of the Central Division invited a deputation of the workers to discuss with him their demands and the procession then dispersed peacefully.

Arabs United On Palestine Issue

League's Case Presented To Anglo-American Commission

CAIRO, March 2 (Reuter): Arab countries have a completely united front on the Palestine question, and if necessary are prepared to fight for their cause. M. Azzam Bey, Secretary-General of the Arab League told the Anglo-American Commission of Enquiry on Palestine when it opened its hearings here to-day.

Presenting the League's cases he declared: "There is not a single difference between the Arab countries on Palestine. In the past we fought for 200 years for Palestine. We are prepared to fight again in order to prevent Jews from carrying out their designs there. Palestine must continue to be an Arab country."

HOLKER'S 420 FOR 3

INDORE, March 2 (A.P.I.): At the end of the day Holkar had scored 420 runs for the loss of three wickets, Jogadale batting 100; C. K. Nayudu bating 72.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB TALKS

AKALI PARTY VEERING ROUND TO CONGRESS. PROSPECTS OF NEW THREE-PARTY COALITION

LAHORE, MAR. 2 (A.P.I.): THE NAWAB OF MAMDOT, LEADER OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY, ACCOMPANIED BY SIR FEROZ KHAN NOON AND SARDAR SHAUKAT HYAT KHAN, CALLED ON MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, AT 2-10 P.M. TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF FORMING A COALITION WITH THE CONGRESS.

LALA BHIM SEN SACHAR, LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, WAS ALSO PRESENT.

THIS MOVE IS CONSIDERED AS A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE POLITICAL PARLEYS IN THE PROVINCE SAYS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF AMERICA.

TALKS WITH AZAD

At the conclusion of the talks Nawab of Mamdot told the Associated Press of India that the object of their visit was to have exploratory talks with the Congress President regarding a League-Congress Coalition. The talks, he said, were conducted in an atmosphere of the cordiality. He hoped to see Maulana Azad again.

The League Leaders left Fairfields at 3-5 p.m. their talks with the Congress President lasted 55 minutes.

One significant development in the Ministry-making moves today is that the Akali Party is veering round the Congress camp more than towards the League.

WAVE OF PESSIMISM

The Punjab Muslim League leaders' contact with the Congress President within two hours of Sardar Baldev Singh's interview with Maulana Azad has given rise to a wave of pessimism with regard to the outcome of the League-Akali parleys which have been proceeding for wellnigh a week.

It is gathered that the attitude adopted by the Provincial League leaders in isolating the issue of Pakistan from provincial administrative matters has not satisfied the Akali leaders.

According to a Muslim League spokesman a League-Akali Draft Pact, which gives freedom to the two parties to advocate their views regarding the constitutional issues, is now ready in its final form in so far as the provincial administrative sphere is concerned and it is for the Panthic Akali Party which is meeting this afternoon to accept it or reject it.

NEW COALITION

A Coalition Party, with the Congress, the Panthic Akali and the Unionist parties as component units, is likely to emerge from the talks which took place to-day between the leaders of these three parties. The parties, while retaining their individual character outside the Assembly, will merge themselves into a coalition which may be named the Progressive Coalition Party.

It is believed in well-informed quarters that the Akali and the Unionist parties have practically agreed to carry out the Congress programme and the Cabinet of the Coalition Party will most probably consist of members of the Unionist and Akali Parties. The situation is expected to crystalise to-morrow, when the three parties may hold a joint meeting to constitute themselves into a Coalition Party and elect the leader. Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana is mentioned as the most likely choice for the leadership of the proposed Coalition Party.

CONGRESS REACTION

The members of the Congress Assembly Party met Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, for over half an hour this afternoon. It is understood that they conveyed to the Maulana their reaction with regard to the proposed coalition of the Congress Party with the Akali and Unionist parties.

Earlier the Executive Committee of the Congress Assembly Party held its sitting to take stock of the present situation.

Referring to the formation of a Coalition Party, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava told the 'United Press of India': "I don't see any hitch in the forming of such a coalition. As to the Akali Sikhs, some bitterness against the Congress was caused during the elections. But if we work as a team for six months, this bitterness will vanish. There is no difficulty in their coalescing with the Congress. I am sure, they will agree to accept Congress principles and the Manifesto. If there is any minor difference, a practical solution is easily available."

AKALI PARTY MEETS

The Panthic Akali Party held another two hour meeting this afternoon in the Committee Room of the Assembly Chamber. It is understood that Sardar Baldev Singh, Leader of the Party, acquainted the members with the talks he had had with the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, regarding the formation of a Coalition Ministry. He is also reported to have placed before the Party the draft pact proposed by the Muslim League. A discussion followed, but no final decision was taken. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow evening.

In the meantime Sardar Baldev Singh has been authorised to continue his talks with both the Congress and the League parties in order to get elucidation of the points at issue.

Interviewed by the 'Associated Press of India', Sardar Baldev Singh said that no final decision had been taken and that he was again meeting the Congress President and the League Leaders.

EVACUATION BEGUN AT LAST BY RED FORCES!

TEHERAN, Mar. 2. (Reuter): The newspaper "Ettelat" reports from Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, that Soviet forces began evacuating Tabriz at 10 o'clock this morning and expected complete withdrawal by 4-30 in the evening.

Some democrat troops accompanied the Russians to the outskirts of the city.

The Majlis (Parliament) held a secret session this morning and afterwards a number of deputies met to continue the discussions. The effect on the elections scheduled to be held on March 12 and also on dissolution of the present Parliament of the Russian decision not completely to evacuate Iran was discussed. No decisions were reached and the Majlis will reassemble on Sunday morning to continue the debate.

Baldev Singh Sees Azad For Fourth Time

LAHORE, March 2 (A.P.I.): Sardar Baldev Singh, leader of the Panthic Akali Party in the Punjab Assembly, had his fourth interview with the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, at Fairfields this morning. The talks lasted half an hour.

Replying to a remark by a Press correspondent before he entered the Congress President's room to the effect that consensus of public opinion was in favour of a Congress-Akali-Unionist Tripartite Coalition, Sardar Baldev Singh smilingly said: "If that is the public opinion I do not like to disappoint them."

It is learnt that 10 Sikh members of the Congress Assembly Party are meeting Maulana Azad this afternoon

Earlier, Bakshi Sir Tek Chand, former Judge of the Lahore High Court, and Dr. Satyapal, former President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, called on the Congress President.

Baldev Singh Meets Sikh Leaders

On his return from Fairfields after interviewing the Congress President, Sardar Baldev Singh conferred with Master Tara Singh, Giani Kartar Singh and one other Akali members and acquainted them with what had transpired at his interview with Maulana Azad.

It is understood Sardar Baldev Singh is meeting Maulana Azad again.

NAWAB OF MAMDOT CALLS ON AZAD

LAHORE, March 2 (A.P.I.): The Nawab of Mamdot, leader of the Muslim League Party, accompanied by Sir Feroz Khan Noon and Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan called on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Fairfield at 2-10 p. m.

It is understood that the League leaders have contacted the Congress President to explore the possibility of forming a coalition with the Congress.

Mahatma To Visit Mahabaleshwar?

POONA, Mar. 2. (A.P.I.): It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi is likely to proceed to Mahabaleshwar in the first week of April. After a stay of about five to six weeks at Mahabaleshwar he may come down to Panchgani.

Mahatma Advises Awari To Give Up Fast

Latter Refusing Says His Stand Is Moral, Not Technical

NAGPUR, March 2 (API): Mahatma Gandhi in a telegraphic communication received to-day informed Mr. Awari that Sardar Patel had no right to review the decision of the Central Congress Parliamentary Board and that the relief could be had through the Congress Working Committee. Mahatma Gandhi adds that both Sardar Patel and Pandit Nehru had seen his (Gandhiji's) wire to Mr. Awari. He asks Mr. Awari to abandon the fast and then to agitate for the redress of the grievances, if any.

Mr. Awari has replied to Mahatma Gandhi that the Nagpur Provincial Board had already appealed to the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, but no redress forthcame. Hence he preferred self-immolation to agitation. After reiterating that his stand was moral and not technical Mr. Awari says: "Sardar Patel who is in charge of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress can review the matter." Mr. Awari has also expressed his willingness to meet Sardar Patel if he could, and was able to travel, a doctor accompanying him.

Another Congressman Mr. Surajbali has threatened to embark on fast from March 5 if during the next 48 hours no solution of the present 'impasse' was found, thus enabling Mr. Awari to terminate his strike. Mr. Surajbali has notified his decision to the President of the Nagpur P. C. C. to-day.

'Hands Off India' Campaign Opens Today

LONDON, Mar. 2. (U.P.A.): The India League's "Hands Off India" campaign will open to-morrow with Indians and their sympathizers holding street demonstrations in various parts of England. The campaign's new slogan will be "Declare India a Republic".

HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION

The Revolutionary Communist Party has scheduled a London Hyde Park demonstration for to-morrow afternoon urging a "halt to shooting in India". Additional meetings will be held in Manchester and Birmingham March 7 under the auspices of the India League and the Indian National Week will open April 7 in London.

Indian nationalists said in London that in view of Congress leaders' injunctions they will not go beyond peaceful demonstrations.

SKIRMISHES WITH GOVT. NOT NEEDED NOW

Azad Defines Congress Attitude Towards Food Problem

On Eve Of Transfer Of Power Authority Of The Day Is Only A Care-taker, Says Congress President

LAHORE, March 2. (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in a statement to the Associated Press of India defines the general attitude of the Congress on the question of tackling the food problem.

"I have", he says, "discusssed the food situation with the Viceroy and made certain suggestions which are under consideration".

The Congress President says: In view of the tense political situation and acute scarcity of food with which the country is threatened it is necessary that the general attitude of the Congress should be made known to all concerned beyond any doubt. India is passing through the birth-pangs of freedom on the one hand, and the ordeal of many privations or threats of privations which always form part of the aftermath of a war on the other.

"The natural urge of freedom accentuated by the past five years of war has given a poignancy to the impatience of every section of the population in India. It is a phase of human longings all the world over which has brought with it a new mental climate. None who is concerned with the rapid advance man is making towards his destiny can ignore or gloss over it without peril. The Congress is essentially a political organisation based on the will and aspirations of the people. Its leadership has, as I have said before, weathered many storms and has steered the bark of the country in close and wide contact with the people. We are fully alive to the urgency of the new spirit and to the impatience of the younger generation. But we are equally conscious of our heavy responsibilities at this critical time. The situation does not admit of over-simplified formulas of action.

EXERCISE RESTRAINT

"It is difficult and complex and demands the most careful and cautious handling. I must, therefore appeal to all the parties in the country to exercise restraint and to allow the situation to be confined to manageable proportions.

"Transfer of power from foreign to Indian hands and its assumption by the people who are the true repository of all powers and sovereignty is now only a matter of short time. It is therefore, most essential that all should watch their steps and desist from creating situations which may lend themselves to exploitation by those who would prejudice the early realisation of India's aspirations. Much self-control is imperatively demanded by circumstances of the day.

"Strikes, 'hartals', and defiance of the temporary authority of the day are out of place today.

"No immediate cause has arisen to join issue with the foreign rulers who are now acting as caretakers.

"In any case it is in abeyance until the refusal to transfer power and that not for a long time. When the time comes for entering the lists the Congress will not hesitate to sound the bugle call.

"In the meantime all energy must be reserved and all clashes should be scrupulously avoided. And on the food front which is India's immediate concern there should be willing co-operation between the temporary Government of the day and the people.

"Strikes and demonstrations, 'hartals' and processions should not be resorted to and the general atmosphere in the country should be allowed to remain calm and peaceful.

"Much serious work which demands all the mental energy of the leaders lies immediately ahead. All diversions at this stage will prove detrimental to the immediate tasks ahead. None not even the most unimaginative of our foreign rulers is in doubt of the potentialities and urgency of the situation and those who think that demonstrations are necessary to emphasise the impatience of the people are wasting their and the people's energy.

Again those who believe in skirmishes as invigorating tonics misjudge the actual needs of the situation.

"I have discussed the food situation with the Viceroy and made certain suggestions which are under consideration. Alarmist rumours should be discouraged and popular committees of producers and consumers should spring up in rural areas, and dealers of foodstuffs and consumers in urban areas should set up similar committees to keep a vigilant eye on abuses which shortsighted greed dictates.

"The cut in ration should be regarded as a far-sighted measure for saving millions of lives. There are hopeful signs of an improvement of the situation if only food is kept out of party politics."

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Forthcoming Indian Films

I. P. T. A. FILM

DHARTI KE LAL will be the maiden film offering of the Indian People's Theatre Association. The title means 'Children of the Earth', and the picture, presumably, deals with farming and the life of the peasantry.

In keeping with its motto—"The People's Theatre Stars the People—this I.P.T.A. film features crowds of people of the soil. One of its highlights is a grim scene depicting a hunger-march. This was shot in Khandesh where peasant members of the Dhulia Kisan Sabha willingly participated in the scenes, when they were informed of the aims of the People's Theatre and the theme of the photoplay.

The chief characters in the film, which contains no less than sixty speaking roles, have been selected from divers I.P.T.A. branches.

"Dharti Ke Lal" will be the first directorial effort of confrere Ahmed Abbas. It will prove whether he can wield a megaphone as well as he has wielded a pen all these years.

*

ISHWARLAL TURNS DIRECTOR

Jayant Desai's pet male star, Ishwarlal, has blossomed forth into a director with the forthcoming J. D. Production, SOHNI MAHIWAL. He has received assistance, in the directorial line, from Ravindra Jayakar.

The film stars Ishwarlal himself with none other than Begum Para as his leading lady. Mubarak who must always have a part in a J. D. film, is, naturally, to be found in this one. So also is Dixit.

An advance report indicates that "Sohni Mahiwal" has a historical background;—not of the "Chandragupta" variety we hope.

The New West End will hold the premiere of this film on March 15.

*

SHANTARAM'S "KOTNIS"

The eagerly awaited DR. KOTNIS KI AMAR KAHANI from the Rajkamal Studio, has been booked as the next change at the Swastik. The film deals with the Congress Medical Mission to China, and has been adapted from "....And One Did Not Come Back" by Ahmed Abbas.

Shantaram and Jayashree, lovers in real life, play similar roles in reel life.

A VANMALA PICTURE

I consider Vanmala to be amongst the foremost emotional actresses of our screen. We have not had the chance of seeing her in a new film since "Parbat pe Apna Dera". Now, however, she will return to the screen on March 15, when J. B. Wadia's SHARBATI ANKHEN is released at the Minerva.

Vanmala is said to play the role of a modern girl who believes in economic independence and scorns marriage. Opposite Vanmala is Ishwarlal in the male lead, with Harish, Aga, Feroze Dastur and Nand Kishore in support.

Feroze Nizami composed the musical score for this picture while Hilla J. Wadia, the charming wife of the producer, acted as her husband's associate.

*

KISHORE SAHU AGAIN

With the memory of Kishore Sahu's excellent performance as "Veer Kunal" still fresh in our minds, we learn, with relish, that he will once again be on a local screen—this time at the Capitol, in Jayant Films' INSAAN, which will be released on March 8.

"Insaan" means 'human being.' The story, from the pen of Kishore himself, sets out to prove that "more blessed is it to give than to receive." It deals with a love triangle consisting of two men in love with the same girl, and the sacrifice that one of them is forced to make for the other two and their happiness. Kishore Sahu, Pahari Sanyal and Shobhana Samarth, who proved her amazing histrionic talent with her rendering of the difficult role of Tishyarakhshita in "Veer Kunal" play the leading roles.

"Insaan" contains a strong supporting cast of players such as David, Maya Bannerji, Nand Kishore and K. C. Dey. Pandit Indra has composed the lyrics which have been set to music by Gyan Dutt.

MAHARASHTRA & KARNATAK NEED 15 LAKHS

Central Famine Relief Committee's Appeal

A Central Famine Relief Committee has been formed in Bombay with Mr. A. V. Thakkar as President and Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hasham Premji as Chairman. They have issued the following appeal:—

The districts that are unfortunate enough to be affected by scarcity this year are Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara in Maharashtra and Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar in the Karnatak.

Adjoining areas in various Indian States have also been affected similarly.

The Government of Bombay have officially announced the prevalence of scarcity conditions in vast tracts in these districts and the total number of villages in which these conditions have been officially recognized as in existence is 2762, distributed as under:

District.	No. of Villages Decl. as Scarcity-stricken.
Ahmednagar	799
Poona	225
Ahmednagar	799
Poona	225
Satara	146
Sholapur	368
Bijapur	573
Belgaum	259
Dharwar	392

From time to time, Government have also announced the relief measures they propose to carry out in the various affected areas.

The three districts of the Karnatak were recently visited on behalf of the Servants of India Society by Dr. R. G. Kakade who has reported in detail on the distress which prevails among various sections of the population and the measures of non-official relief that are necessary. He has also given an account of the shortage of fodder that is observable in the areas visited by him and set forth the lines on which relief will have to be organised for the saving of the plough and milch cattle and other measures of relief.

The relief provided by Government, though it may be adequate or efficient, has to be supplemented, on this occasion, as in times of previous famines, by non-official effort which will have to be directed towards providing such forms of relief as fall outside the purview of the official machinery of relief.

Arrangements for the supply of water are likely to claim attention first in the order of priority on the present occasion in as much as the supplies of drinking water seem almost on the point of being exhausted in several of the areas visited by Dr. Kakade.

Another direction in which non-official effort has proved very helpful in the past is the opening of cheap grain shops and fodder depots, the supply of clothing to the necessitous, the encouragement of local industries such as hand-spinning or handloom weaving and the subsidizing of the supply of seed for the next sowing.

With a view to undertaking this work, a Central Famine Relief Committee, Bombay, was formed on February, 25, 1946 with myself as President and Mr Mahomed Hussein Hasham Premji as Chairman.

The task before the Committee is to collect funds and to distribute relief in the scarcity affected districts in the Bombay Province and the adjoining Indian States.

On behalf of the Committee, I earnestly appeal to the public of Bombay City in particular and of the Province in general to assist it by making generous contributions for the relief of distress.

Taking into account the extent of the area affected and the high level of prices at which grains, fodder, clothes, seed, etc., have to be purchased, it is estimated that a minimum of Rs. 15 lakhs will be required to enable non-official relief to be provided in the seven districts and the adjoining Indian States on an adequate basis.

Contributions may be sent either to the Treasurers, Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Fort, or to the Secretaries, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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Hundred young girls wishing Marriage and Correspondence. Full details. Introduction Bureau, Aligarh. (398)

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Wanted Professors and Lecturers for a local College in 'Physics, Biology, French, German and Persian. Salaries and Grades: Lecturers Rs. 150-250; Professors Rs. 200-450. Really capable persons may be given a higher start. Apply with testimonials upto March 8th, 1946 Box No. 1013 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Artists and Paper Stencil Cutters (only Ladies). Please see personally The Manager, Krishna Printing and Dyeing Works, Nagar Dass Road, Andheri (east), Bombay. 1024

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Wanted to get in touch with bulk suppliers of Turpeneol and Pine Oil Please correspond quoting rates and capacity monthly supplies C/o Box No. 6799 "Bombay Chronicle."

Electric Passenger Lifts manufactured by Pickerings Ltd., England. Consignment under clearance. Enquiries invited. Kaycee Industries Ltd., Lahore-Bombay-Calcutta-Madras. 6912

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OF DISPOSALS

Disposal of 40|45 Gallon Steel Barrels

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores available at Army Salvage Depot, Sibpur, Howrah:

Second Hand 40|45 Gallon STEEL BARRELS used as P.O.L. containers.....20,000 Nos.

2. Conditions of Sale:

(a) The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in Form Condition 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi or Regional Commissioners of Disposals at Cawnpore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Deputy Regional Commissioners of Disposals, Karachi and Lahore.

(b) Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 30 days from the date of issue of acceptance letter from this office.

3. Enquiries: The barrels may be inspected at site.

4. Submission of offers:

(a) Offers in tenderers' own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. RCC| B-4|1 due on 12-3-46 with a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 5,000|- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Regional Commissioner of Disposals, Calcutta, should reach him by 4 p.m on the 12th March 1946. Offers should remain open till the 11th April, 1946.

(b) Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof but not for less than 1000 barrels.

5. Transport:

Successful tenderers will be given all reasonable assistance for the transport of the stores by rail or road.

(6853)

NOTICE

THE GOVERNING BODY of the Bose Institute invites applications from qualified persons for filling up of the following posts tenable in the Institute.

A.—Heads of the Departments of (1) Botany and (2) of Chemistry; Pay—Rs. 400-25-600 per month. Appointments will be for two years in the first instance; after two years of approved service the appointments will be on a permanent basis upto the age of 55; at the discretion of the Governing Body the appointments can be extended upto 60 years. Preference will be given to candidates who have specialised for (1) in Plant Physiology or Plant Genetics (Cytogenetics) and for (2) in Plant Biochemistry or Chemistry of Plant Products.

B.—Research Fellows in Chemistry, Microbiology and Physics. Pay—Rs. 200-15-290 E.B.-20-350 per month. Appointments will be for two years in the first instance. Continuation of Research Fellowships shall be subject to satisfactory conduct and work. Preference will be given to candidates with research experiences (1) for Physics in Cosmic Ray and/or Nuclear Physics, Biophysics; (2) for Chemistry in Biochemistry or Chemistry of Plant Products; and (3) for Microbiology in Mycology pure or applied

C.—Research Scholars in Physics, Chemistry and Microbiology. Pay—Rs. 50-5-60-80-100. Appointments shall be for two years in the first instance, extendable upto a maximum of five years. Candidates with special aptitude for investigations in subjects mentioned under B will be preferred. The initial salary of a person selected for a post to which a time scale is attached may be fixed at such stage in the scale as the appointing authority may deem suitable. Dearness Allowance of Rs. 20/- per month is given at present to all persons appointed under B and C.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent by the 20th March, 1946 to the Director, Bose Research Institute, 93, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 6800

Chakori Shatters Past Records & Win Governor-General's Cup

Grand Treble For Maharaja Gowalior

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Chakori scored a facile win over Flying Home and Malakeh, to-day, at Mahaluxmi in the last classic of the season, the Governor-General's Cup, and set a new record in the timing by covering the 1 3/4 miles journey in 3 minutes and 5 4/5 seconds. The famous Indianbred by her wins in the three classics in the season has eclipsed by leaps in stakes of that won over by any individual horse in a season for her proud owner, Chandulal Shah of Ranjit fame.

Flying Home went to the front soon after the start and cracked a hot pace, while Chakori was placed third till the fourth furlong. Midway in the straight Chakori made her bid and scored comfortably. Pillar to Post who was also considerably fancied, finished fifth.

A treble for Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior was another feature. Radio Man annexed the Byculla Club Cup and Kamal Prabha triumphed in the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup. Earlier in the day, in the Harbour Plate, the Gwalior-owned Shalimar recorded a facile win.

The famous Wavell, the even-money favourite in the Turf Club Cup, finished a poor fourth. Probably the famous Arab has passed his best days but any way he was conceding three stones and eleven pounds to Subhi Jazira, the winner.

Evans and Roberts rode three winners each.

As many as 190 tickets were cashed on the treble pool event. Each ticket returned Rs. 679

THE HARBOUR PLATE Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Major A. Svamvur's CATCH ME 8-3 Raut 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's CHOCOLATE BABY 8-12 P. Khade 2
M/s. A. J. Wadia and C. J. Shah's SWEET BEE 8-5 Dar 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's MENKA 9-4 Chavan 4

Time: 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.
Won by: head, 2 lengths, head.
Trained by: H. M. Sadiq
Not run: Shanti Kumar, Balkan, Ladli, Pay Out.
Favourite: Chocolate Baby.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 14 and Rs. 62.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. D. Petit's DANDY 8-7 Evans 1
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-4 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Idar's NASEEB 9-0 Brace 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's JEEWAN JYOTI 8-13 Roberts 4

Time: 1 minute 14 2/5 seconds.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.
Trained by: Buckley.
All ran.
Favourite: Dandy.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

THE HARBOUR PLATE Division II—Disance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-10 Evans 1
Mr. E. Reuben's GLITTER 7-11 Sibbritt 2
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's BHISHMA 8-3 West 3
Mr. Govindji L. Jobanputra's PRESIDENT 8-0 M. A. Khan .. 4

Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.
Won by: Sh, hd, sh hd, sh hd.
Trained by: Randall
Not run: Jaltarang, Mastani, Ginger Girl, Ninotchka, Neelam, Carrots, Maharukh and L'arc de Triomphe
Favourite: Bhisma.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 29 and Rs. 21.

THE TURF CLUB CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr K S Irani's SUBHI JAZIRA 7-11 Raffaele 1
Lt.-Col N D Gandhy and Mr H C Jehangir's HINDUSTAN 8-0 B Khalil 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's BOONIAN 8-13 Chavan 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's WAVELL 11-7 Marrs .. 4

Not run: Amal al Shabab.
Won by: 4 lengths, Short head, 2 lengths.
Time: 3 minutes 23 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 32 and Rs. 38.
Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division IV—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's SHALIMAR 8-12 Roberts 1
Messrs. C J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's PUSH ON 8-12 N Dar 2
Major A Svamvur's LOOK OUT 8-10 Jones 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PEARL MAHAL 9-2 Fahad 4

Not run: Moving Picture, Silver Horn, Senapati, Khusru Jung and Dark Prince.
Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 28 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Maj. Lad.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CUP—THE INDIAN ST. LEGER (1946)—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Mr Chandulal J Shah's CHAKORI 8-9 Evans 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's FLYING HOME 9-0 Davison 2
Mr F D Wadia's MALAKEH 8-9 Sibbritt 3
Mr Diamond's PRIORITY 9-0 Burn 4

Not run: Army and Navy.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, head
Time: 3 minutes 5 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 23
Trainer: Talib.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's RADIO MAN 8-4 Roberts 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 8-2 Brace 2
Mrs. Justice's HAUT TON 9-7 Jones 3
Mr M D Petit's AVON SONG 7-4 Eude 4

Not run: Star of Gwalior, Lucrative, Tatter-Sol, Wonderful, Misty Island and Little Caesar.
Won by: 1 length, 4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 3 minutes 1 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 23 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: Maj. Lad.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's KAMAL PRABHA 8-11 Roberts 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's PRINCE SALEEM 8-13 Marrs 2
Messrs Mistry and Irani's WINDSOR PIE 8-9 Davison 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's NISHAT 8-7 Chavan 4

Not run: Rose of Gwalior, Typhoon, Silverlining, Maid of Honour, Prince Buland and Devas Luck.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 32 and Rs. 54.
Trainer: Maj. Lad.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed's COMET 8-9 Sibbritt 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's SUPER CHARGE 8-7 Davison 2
Mr M D Petit's BEAU NASH 8-12 Evans 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's RAO BAHADUR 9-7 Roberts 4

Not run: Passion Flower, Jesting Pilate, Manjri Brocade, Shabnam, Prince Charming and Cake.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 29 and Rs. 37
Trainer: Balfour.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for a contract to be given for a period of one year from 1-4-46 to 31-3-47 for displaying advertisements of commercial nature in the 450 advertisement spaces of 31" x 12" size located in the inside of the 50 buses of the Lahore Omnibus Service, Lahore.

Tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 11-3-46 in sealed covers. The word "Tenders for Advertisement spaces" should be clearly noted on the sealed cover. Tenders received in the un-sealed covers or later than 11-3-46 will not be considered.

P. R. PURI, Esquire.
General Manager,
LAHORE Omnibus Service,
Lahore.
6908

OUR NEW DELHI LETTER

Flogging Dead Horses In Central Assembly!

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

Government spokesmen during the week repeatedly declared that they intended to hand over to their successors a highly efficient Governmental machine. It is true if one were to talk of the three Defence Services. They have proved their worth. But it is certainly not true of the civil side of the Government of India.

Then, there is the question of cost. In fact, the cost is of overriding importance. The machinery should cost what the country can bear. But let me deal with the efficiency of machinery.

Pretender Confesses

During the week, a high official at a cocktail party, declared that all work in the Government of India was a pretence and he at any rate, has decided not to work. The official concerned was an Indian and half the time, he is in the nationalistic circles. The question is, if all work in the Government of India is a pretence and he has, therefore, decided to observe a work strike, why should he take Rupees 3,000 a month of the poor tax-payer's money.

If the work in the Government of India is a mere pretence, his profession of patriotism and nationalism are a greater pretence, unless he, like his refusal to work also refuses to take his salary. The appointment of this gentleman was hailed by the Bureau of Public Information, which had issued a special note eulogising his ability, experience and services. In ten months he produced a report, which was so ably written and in the course of which such fundamental principles had been expounded that the Government of India thought it fit to deposit it, probably in the Records Office. It may be unearthed some day by the future Government or reach students and even be prescribed as a text-book for at least matriculation examination

Another instance. An official of the Government of India warned his colleagues in advance that he would get fever, if he were deputed to a particular job on a specified date

I have cited these instances to show that, what is claimed to be an efficient machinery, has, ceased to be such.

The First Nail

Communalism was the first nail in the coffin of efficiency. There could be nothing against communal representation in the services. In fact, the Services should be representative of all sections of the people. Modern trends are opposed to all monopolies, whether in trade, commerce or in the Services. But having recruited men of any community to the Services of the State the men, so recruited should be left to reach the top by merit and merit alone.

No leader of any minority should insist that a man should be retained in service, because he belonged to a particular community, and not because of his merit or ability. But this is exactly what is happening in the Government of India. Men, utterly unsuited to their work, are being maintained on purely communal considerations.

In fact, communalism is a big umbrella to shelter inefficiency, inability and even corruption. It is wrong to say that only Mussalmans or Sikhs or Scheduled Castes are communal. The Hindus are equally guilty. In fact, Hindu communalism is largely responsible for the present ills of India. The Hindu Communalism is called Nationalism in India."

The Mask Of Nationalism

The pretence of nationalism is the second nail in the coffin of efficiency. For last several years, certain officials and their wives are anxious to be seen with the national leaders of India This is a double edged weapon. It enhances their value in the Secretariat, because they can and do always pretend to know behind the scene activities in the Congress or the League camp. But it is also an investment for the future. The evil effect of this position is that such men often are the biggest shirkers of work and hide their inaptitude under their nationalism. John Bunyan has characterised such men as "Mr. Facing Bothways" in his world famous Book, "Pilgrims Progress."

This tendency is lately accentuated by the impending constitutional shakeup. With Rupees three thousand as salary, these men regard themselves as I.N.A. of Indian Civil Service. What the people think of them will be apparent of what I have written above. In any case, the prospect of a new Government at the centre has demoralised the Secretariat to a very large extent.

While the "patiotic" servicemen are watching for the dawn of national government, the others are wondering as to who would be their next boss. This uncertainty and fear of the unknown future are eating at the roots of efficiency today.

Shades Of Filibusters

The Railway Budget would have been passed and the General Budget would have been presented by the time this is published. There are one or two aspects of the question worth mentioning.

Demands for Grants provide occasion to members to raise discussion on grievances. This is done by making cut motions. There are token cut motions to discuss general policy. There are also cut motions to refuse supplies.

For the last several years there has grown up a convention under which time is allotted to each party and to unattached members during which they move selected cut motions to raise discussion on certain selected and specified issues. This saves time of the House and gives opportunity to focus attention on certain issues of urgent public importance. The question, however, is why should the members waste public money by tabling large number of cut motions which they, by common consent, have agreed never to move. The Congress Party, for instance, was allotted February 22 and 25 to move its cut motions on Railway Budget. It exhausted its time at 5 p.m. on February 25, and none of its members had any right to move any more cut motions.

Wanton Waste

But two Congress members tabled four more cut motions on the Railway Budget on February 25. It meant sheer waste of public money, because it meant waste of human-labour in typing, cyclostyling, and distribution. It meant waste of paper, which cost money. The cut motions tabled on General Budget often run into hundreds. Would it not be better if only those cut motions were tabled, which the Parties and unattached members had decided to move? It will save money.

There is another snag. Only those cut motions are discussed in which Parties are interested. One result is that certain issues are never allowed to come before the Legislature.

I will cite an instance. The Muslim League last year, was interested in Baluchistan. It raised discussion on Baluchistan. But nobody, for instance, is interested in Delhi Province or in Coorg, and therefore never a discussion is raised on the administration of Delhi or its various other problems. Those who represent Delhi in the Central Legislature are presumably ashamed to raise discussion on a purely 'local' issue. The others are not interested. The myth of All-India leadership has ruined many a good cause and may even lose reputations.

Fools Of Trade

It will be well for the Assembly parties to explore some unbeaten tracks. The constitutional issue is a dead horse. The Indianisation of the Army, likewise, is not a live issue. The Food position has been discussed.

What is left is something, which the majority of legislators would not care to discuss. For instance, the policy of nationalisation, employment of ex-servicemen and the future status of centrally administered areas are some of the subjects on which discussion should be raised with advantage. Another equally important subject is corruption amongst the Government Servants. These subjects, however, require study and application. What most of the members often do is to base their criticism on 'Statement on Budget' issued by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. And naturally, sterling balances, dollar pool, import policy of the Government and difficulties of Indian merchants in Burma are preferred.

It is a rich man who alone gets a square deal. Peasants and workers are convenient tools of the trade for leadership. There will never be justice for the common man unless a new commandment forbade taking his name in vain.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

ALL-INDIA SELECTORS COMPLIMENTED: LET'S BURY THE HATCHET: THE WATCH-WORD: TEAM'S WEAKNESSES: OMISSION OF AMIR ELAHI: MUCH DEPENDS ON FIELDING: UNFAIR TO AMARNATH: A RIDICULOUS COMPARISON: SETBACK TO ZONAL QUADRANGULAR: PAT IN BLUE FUNK: GET BUSY FROM NOW

The All-India selectors—Col. C. K. Nayudu and Prof. D. B. Deodhar in particular—deserve to be complimented on their fine selections for the next England tour. I am glad that they have totally falsified the evil rumours which had sur-charged the atmosphere of our city. One may not agree with them in toto. Human nature being what it is, there are bound to be differences of opinion. I may favour a particular player whom the selectors may not like for some reason or other. And they may choose one whom I may prefer to be out of the list. But few can complain about their selections on the whole.

LET'S BURY THE HATCHET

While we are not pleased with the Nawab of Pataudi retaining his captaincy, we are glad that Vijay Merchant has been appointed Vice-Captain of the team. The injustice done to Vijay by the Board of Control has been mitigated thereby to a certain extent So let us bury the hatchet.

THE WATCH-WORD

Vijay should now subordinate his own personal feelings in the matter of the Captaincy and work wholeheartedly in the best interests of his side. Hearty co-operation should be his watch-word as that of every member of the team They must remember that the honour and prestige of their motherland are in their hands. It is their bounden duty to try their utmost to bring glory to her as to themselves. In no circumstances should the disgraceful and humfliating episodes of the last tour be repeated. If anything like that happens again, the country will definitely set its face against sending out a team to foreign lands in future. But I need not be unduly pessimistic about it. I trust the spirit of the game will prevail.

TEAM'S WEAKNESSES

Now looking at the list, I find that we are exceedingly weak in the matter of fast bowling. Nobody has come forward to replace the great Nissar. So we have to depend upon Banerjee and Sohoni who are by no means real speed Merchants on their present showing. I wish Phadkar was included in the list. But the selectors considered the claims of Sohoni apparently more weighty than that of the young collegian. It is expected that Amarnath and Hazare will give adequate support to the above-named fast bowlers. Fortunately for us, England's present batting strength is far below its pre-war level. Otherwise our predicament would be terrible indeed.

OMISSION OF AMIR ELAHI

We are however, more fortunate with the stock of our spin-bowlers C. S. Nayudu, Sarwate and Shinde make a noble array of magicians with the leather. Perhaps Amir Elahi would have enhanced its dangerous character to a certain degree. But the reasons which kept him out of the representative teams which went to Ceylon and played against Australian Servicemen recently eliminated him again. Maintenance of discipline and team spirit must be the first consideration of all team-makers. If anybody is known to be a disruptive element he must be kept at arm's length. We cannot afford to take another risk in a foreign country.

MUCH DEPENDS ON FIELDING

In view of the sporting—and even helpful—wicket in favour of the bowlers, we need not entertain undue apprehension about the capabilities of our bowlers. But a good deal depends upon the way our players field. So far they have not shown anything worth mentioning in the headlines. This department needs to be considerably tightened up if our bowlers are to collect the fruits of their labours and the opposing batsmen are to be prevented from piling up huge totals against us. The training must begin from now

OUR BATTING STRENGTH

As for our batting, this is unquestionably the strongest combination we have ever sent across the seas. With batsmen of the calibre of Vijay Merchant, Amarnath, Rusi Modi and Vijay Hazare in their vanguard, we may expect handsome totals every time. Everybody else, barring one or two, is capable of putting up a respectable figure on his own account. There is no need to worry about the batting order either It can be varied from beginning to end or top to bottom, to suit the occasions. Of course this will mainly depend upon how they shape in England. My confidence in their abilities has been somewhat shaken by their unconvincing displays against the Australian Services team in the Tests. They will have to show immense improvement thereon to carry the laurels home.

Supporters of Hindlekar are no doubt pleased at his inclusion in the team. Although he is not in his best yet, he still stands head and shoulders over his fellows. With his trip a certainty now I expect him to make greater efforts to regain his old form. There are differences of opinion about the selection of Raosaheb Nimbalkar at the expense of Irani. Probably the former's additional qualification as a batsman went against the latter. As for wicket-keeping there is very little to choose between them.

UNFAIR TO AMARNATH

As I have said above, several other players have been disappointed by the selectors more or less according to the strength of their claims. But how could the selectors please everybody? It is forgotten that the Beaumont Committee held the disciplinary action taken against Amarnath was unjustified Then why rake up the past? Really speaking, Amir has not been excluded so much for his behaviour in 1936 as for later developments, as I understand

A RIDICULOUS COMPARISON

It is exceedingly amusing to hear that C. S. Nayudu should have been excluded from the team on the ground that he has lost his old form

(Continued on Page 18)

THE INDIAN 'MUTINY'

Its Effects

VIII

(BY ASOKA MEHTA)

By 1860 the Mutiny was stamped out. But it left deep scars. It has transformed the rhythm of our nation's life.

The Mutiny widened the chasm between Europeans and Indians, making their cultural commingling more difficult. Smiles went out of fashion, even in portraiture—the proper expression for India was that of cold ferocity. The Mutiny produced, as W. H. Russell was quick to notice, such estrangement and ill feeling between the two races "that perhaps confidence will never be restored." The ugly controversies about indigo, Rudd, Fuller and the Ilbert bill—that disfigured the next thirty years confirm Russell's pessimistic prognostication. The improvised gallows were taken down, but the strangling loops of prejudice remained.

COMMUNAL DISCORD

The collapse of the Mutiny, likewise, generated a miasma of misunderstanding between the Muslims and the Hindus. The Muhammedans had evinced a keener and more wide-spread sympathy for the Rebellion. Even in South India, where their number was negligible many conspiracies among the Muslims were uncovered between 1857 and 1859. The accounts of British refugees are replete with such accounts as follows: "As it was a Hindu village we were not afraid to venture to it": "The Hindus all expressed the most merciful feelings towards the Feringhis, while the Muhammedans could not disguise their murderous feelings." (C. Ball op.cif. ii,92,97.)

When the rebellion began Hindus and Muslims participated in it in large numbers. It was not a rebellion of one community. But the Mussalmans, for historical and ideological reasons, were more violently anti-British than the Hindus. To many of them, inspired by the philosophy of Shah Waliulla, India under British rule was **Dar-ul-Harb**, and a **jehad** against the alien ruler was not only a national necessity but a religious duty. The British, therefore, feared the fiery and excitable Muslim more than the proverbially mild Hindu.

The hand of repression fell heavily on the Muslims—they were as it were tattooed with terror. Many of their leading men—such as the Nawabs of Jhajjar, Ballabgharh, Farukhnagar and Farukabad—were hanged or exiled. "Twenty-four Shahzadas were hanged at Delhi yesterday (18th November, 1857) morning. Two were brothers-in-law, two sons-in-law of the King, the remainder nephews, etc." (Sir William Muir: "Indian Mutiny—NWP Intelligence Records," i,273.) Muslim quarters were everywhere the target. General Neill's instructions to Major Renaud, for instance, read: "The town of Fathepur, which has revolted, is to be attacked, and the Pathan quarters to be destroyed with all their inhabitants." Muslim property was widely confiscated. After the re-occupation of Delhi, Hindus were allowed to return within a few months; but the Muhammedan population was altogether excluded and the attachment of their houses was lifted only in 1859. In the Delhi Division every Muslim was mulcted of a quarter of his real property while the fine levied on the Hindus was just ten per cent.

MUSLIMS VICTIMISED

The wrath of the rulers was mainly directed against the Muslims. "Show these rascally Mussulmans", wrote Capt. Roberts (the future Field Marshal Lord Roberts), "that with God's help, Englishmen will still be masters of India." The sufferings of the Muslims were great; innocent and guilty alike perished in the flaming vengeance of the victors. The family of even a staunch loyalist, like Syed Ahmed Khan, paid a heavy toll in hardship and death (G. F. I. Graham: **Syed Ahmed Khan**, 27-8.). The terror and dismay of the time are caught in the letters of Ghalib: **"Shaher sahra ho gaya"** (The city has become a howling wilderness) Urdubazar is gone, what then of Urdu? Delhi is no more a city, it is a camp—the fort, the town, the bazars, and the canals, all are gone ..... **The Mahajan** (Hindu merchant class) remains, but of (well to-do) Muslims only three are left .....So many comrades have been killed that if I die today there will be none to weep for me." The following extract conveys the insecurity of life in that period:

"Hakim Raziuddin was shot dead in the **catle-am** (the general massacre in Delhi by the English army). Ahmed Husain Khan and his younger brother were also killed on the same day Talyar Khan's two sons, who had come to Delhi on a visit, could not return to Tonk because of the gadar, they were hanged to-day." (Ghalib: **Ood-i-Hindi**, passim.).

The Muslims not only braved more and suffered more in the Mutiny, but they refused to accept defeat and remained unreconciled for a long time. They kept up resistance in different forms. witness their frontier wars and the far-flung conspiracies; the centres of the two activities were Sitana and Patna respectively. They rejected English education and thereby steadily lost ground in professions and in the Government Services. While the Hindus were absorbing Western ideas and adjusting themselves to the new circumstances. the Muslims remained aloof, estranged, wrapped up in their traditional beliefs. The Muslim renaissance that had been growing in Delhi, wilted with the Mutiny. "Five years ago, the writer of this article visited Delhi," wrote the **Calcutta Review** (January-June, 1858), "and was perfectly surprised at the prodigious activity of the Muhammedan press in the city." The activity received an irreparable set-back in the sack of Delhi. The cultural blossoms were blighted: "It is not difficult to trace the fatal havoc to budding spiritual life which one year of Mutiny wrought. Decay immediately overtook the revival of learning in Delhi, from which it never recovered." (C. F. Andrews: **Zaka ullah of Delhi**, 38.).

Calcutta, the centre of the Hindu renaissance, on the other hand, had escaped the horrors of the Munity and emerged unscathed not only in body but in spirit

A hiatus thus grew up between the two communities that has developed a veritable schism in the soul of India. The communal bickerings and disputes that disfigure and poison our civic life are an unhappy legacy of post-Mutiny developments.

ARMY REORGANIZATION

In the wake of the Mutiny, the East India Company disappeared. By an irony of fate it was pushed off the stage of history at the same time as the last representative of the House of Taimur. The first thought of the British Government on assuming direct responsibility for the administration of India was to devise measures to prevent the recurrence of Mutiny. The army was reorganised and the Indian base of British rule was sought to be strengthened.

"The lessons raught by the Mutiny", wrote the Army Commission (1879) "have led to the maintenance of two great principles, of retaining in the country an irresistible force of British troops and keeping the artillery in the hands of Europeans." The Peel Committee on the reorganisation of the Indian Army (1858) recommended in place of the old ratio between European and Indian troops of 1:5, the proportion of 1:2 for Bengal and 1:3 for Madras and Bombay. The Indian army was reduced by half—altogether 77 regiments were disbanded and the remaining regiments were reduced to a uniform strength of 600 men each; the reduction, inclusive of Military police, was little short of 200,000 menr As the cost of each European soldie. was equal to that of four or five Sepoys, the military budget of India swelled as a result of the reorganisation. Further, the European army was not to be maintained as a local army "I am irresistibly led to the conclusion", wrote Lord Canning (1859) "that henceforth it will be dangerous to the State to maintain a European local army We cannot afford to attend to any other considerations than those of discipline and loyalty, which may be constantly renovated by the periodical return to England of all the regiments in every branch of the service." No European soldier should run the danger of getting acclimatised to India, never must he forget that he belongs to an army of occupation. The suggestion was carried out by the Army Amalgamation scheme of 1861 that drained India of reserves and saddled her with extra financial burdens.

Military positions and strategic points—the principal treasuries, arsenals, fortresses, etc.—were transferred to European troops whose number had been nearly doubled. "At every large military station in the Empire there are (now) enough Europeans", observed Sir Richard Temple, "to hold their own, even in the event of a mutiny."

Indian artillery, with the exception of the batteries on the North-West frontier, was abolished. Artillery was made an integral part of the Royal Artillery of the British Service.

In the new Indian Army men of the higher castes were excluded. The association of spiritual and military leadership—that a Brahmin army implied—was severed. Recruitment was confined to lower caste Hindus, Gurkhas, Sikhs and trans-border Pathans. The Bengal army with the enlistment of 82,000 Panjabis, became virtually the Punjab Army. The new Army was organised on the basis of division and counterpoise. Sir John Lawrence, Neville Chamberlain and Herbert Edwards had suggested (1858) that to keep the Indian army "safe", "next to the grand counterpoise of a sufficient European force, comes the counterpoise of natives against natives. At first sight it might be thought that the best way to secure this would be to mix up all the military races in India in each and every regiment, and make them all "general service corps." But excellent as this theory seems, it does not bear the test of practice. It is found that different races mixed together do not long preserve their distinctiveness; their corners and angles, feelings and prejudices, get rubbed off, till at last they assimilate, and the object of their association to a considerable extent lost To preserve that distinctiveness which is so valuable, and which while it lasts, makes the Muhammadan of one country despise, fear or dislike the Muhammadan of another, corps in future should be provincial, and adhere to the geographical limits within which differences and rivalries are strongly marked." The Peel Committee endorsed the proposals and the post-Mutiny army had as its corner-stone "the policy of water-tight compartments." The army as a possible fighting instrument of the people was shattered. "There is no one left in India to fight you now", a rebel sepoy had said, "for you have beaten all the people with the Sepoys, and now you beat the Sepoys themselves"

PRINCES AS BULWARKS

To safeguard British rule in India, mere Army reorganisation was not enough. It was necessary to strengthen the regime's Indian base. The Queen's Proclamation (1858), when stripped of its sonorous and soporific verbiage, shows that a stronger base could be achieved by supporting the politically and socially reactionary elements of Indian Society.

"After the Mutiny", wrote Sir John Strachey, "there came over the British Government and its officers almost throughout India a flood of reactionary opinions." (Strachey: **India** 250.) The princes had rendered valuable service in suppressing the Mutiny and had elicited from Canning the tribute of constituting "breakwaters to the storm which would have otherwise swept over us in one great wave." To preserve them as the **bulwark** of the empire has ever since been a main principle of British policy. (P. E. Roberts: **India**, ii,388). Not the Princes only, but the Zamindars also were taken under British wings The Government of India wrote to the Secretary of State (1859), 'The maintenance of a landed aristocracy in India, where it exists, is an object of such importance that we may well afford to sacrifice to it something....." In pursuance of this policy, two-thirds of the Oudh Taluqdars—whom Canning had stigmatised "as men distinguished neither by birth, good service or connection with the soil", were, not withstanding their participation in the rebellion, rehabilitated" as a necessary element in the social constitution of the Provinces" and they received back the estates under titles more favourable than even of 1856. Not merely the rehabilitation, but the **extension** of the Zamindari settlement all over India was seriously mooted: "From 1858-62 the subject was under discussion in India and England" (H. S. Cunningham: **British India and Its Rulers**, 162.) Financial stringency, a legacy of the Mutiny, compelled the Government to to abandon the idea; solicitude for landed aristocracy was to be shown, not by limiting the demands of the Government, but at the expense of the peasantry! In Sambalpur and other Mutiny-torn districts of the Central Provinces, malguzari system was introduced in this period. In just one division of the Punjab, out of 46,000 agriculturists who had been recorded as occupancy tenants, more than three-fourths were reduced, with a stroke of pen, to the position of tenants-at-will, liable to ejection and rack-renting. The Taluqdars were endowed with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Government put the feudal interests firmly in the saddle. The feudal revolt against the alien rulers ended in their strengthening of the feudal class! Such are the dialectics of social change.

The alliance with political reactionaries was accompanied by a similar support to social obscurantists Dalhousie, it is said, "changed the square of obsolete tradition for the rounds of civilised enlightenment." (H. S. Cunningham: **Earl of Canning**, 10). After the Mutiny, the effort was to preserve the squares and hinder their curling into circles. Progressive measures, like female education and the suppression of polygamy, were systematically cold-shouldered by the Government. Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar who had succeeded in legalising the re-marriage of Hindu widows (1856), failed, notwithstanding support from influential people, to get his Bill to restrain polygamy among Hindus (1863) on the statute-book. "A nervous fear", wrote Sir Henry Maine, "of altering native custom has, ever since the terrible events of 1857, taken possession of Indian administrators." Officials like Lepel Griffin and James Kerr advocated fostering of caste-spirit as it "is opposed to national union."

ECONOMIC STRANGLE

The economic significance of the Mutiny was no less far-reaching. Dr. Buchanan has rightly classed it with the Opium War and the American Civil War as an important market war. The Mutiny marked the end of territorial expansion and opened the era of economic consolidation of the British power in India. "About the time of the Mutiny", wrote Sir John Seeley, "annexation almost ceased and yet the period of a rapid growth in trade." (Seeley: **Expansion of England**, 313.) Trade expanded by 360 per cent. Thanks, however, to India's political subjection, the effects of the expansion were nearly

(Continued on Page 18)

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SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

(Continued from Page 16)

just as Amir has done. Even granting the solidity of this argument, can anybody point out a single fieldsman in the whole country who can touch him in this department? For this quality alone, he deserved his place. On the top of it, his behaviour on and off the field is exemplary. A great bowler that he is, he may come into his own, aided by a little luck, soon after his arrival in England. He may then prove to be the backbone of our bowling. But who can depend on the unsteady Amir?

SET-BACK TO ZONAL QUADRANGULAR

What a pity the Zonal Cricket Tournament which was ushered in after long year's of waiting had to be terminated abruptly owing to a sudden burst of violence in our city. Of course, the competition did not have an auspicious start as it deserved. What with the hopeless batting failure of C. K. Nayudu's team, the refusal of Pataudi to bat when thousands wanted to see his artistry, and lastly the declaration fiasco, the tournament was almost throttled at his birth. By the way, let me correct the impression that Pat was after all right in applying closure. He was not. The rule is clear and definite on the point. No declaration can be made on the first day in a three-day match. What the M.C.C. wishes us to do now is another matter. It is not a rule yet. It is a mere recommendation for trial. Before it can be applied in this country, it must be approved by the Indian Board of Control and necessary directions given to the umpires in this behalf. This has not been done so far. Even in England this proposed amendment will not be applied in the matches against the Indian tourists. As a matter of fact, Pat himself was not aware of this amendment. He thought this rule was in existence when he used to play.

Well, whatever his impression, Pat should have obeyed the ruling of the umpires, whether right or wrong, and should have resumed his innings.

GET BUSY FROM NOW

I hope the C.C.I. undismayed by the initial set-back, would continue the Zonal Quadrangular next season. It is bound to prove a great success if it is staged in December when the student world is not so busy with their studies. There is a suggestion that it should be held at different centres by rotation every year. I do not consider it fair to the C. C. I., unless they themselves agree to it. Other people had every opportunity to start it on their own initiative. But nobody was prepared to take the risk so long. If they are really keen on staging representative matches in their own areas, there are various ways of doing so Only an effort is necessary. Let them bestir themselves.

THE INDIAN 'MUTINY'

(Continued from Page 17)

the reverse of those in a free country like the United States of America.

These changes threatened to stir up forces that would some day prove dangerous. With the Mutiny, Old India has shot her bolt. The danger to the Government was likely to come from the New India growing up on the intellectual pabulum coming from the West. The Government, therefore, put a term to progressive legislation; property and obscurantism became their proteges. The Mutiny thus marks a sea-change in the policy of the Government. The Rebellion of 1857 was more than a mere Sepoy Mutiny; it was an eruption of the social volcano wherein many pent-up forces found vent. After the eruption the whole social topography had changed. The scars of the Rebellion remain deep and shining.

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Let us talk it over—

For many years now, hundreds of women have gathered at the place, every year, to hear the wise men speak on the value and purpose of education. It was only natural if they went home with elated feelings, for they too had joined the ranks of the learned few. Were they not officially declared as Masters or Bachelors of Arts and Sciences, with hundreds of young men, as they walked along the garden paths in flowing gowns and rustling parchments in their hands?

But last week history was made in the life of Bombay's Convocation Hall as it resounded with the shrill and impassioned speeches of women who had gone there before as mere listeners. There were doctors, lawyers, writers, insurance agents, social workers, artists asking women to come forward in greater numbers and invade various fields of activities. They did not paint rosy pictures for the eager audience. On the contrary, the speakers were bent upon focussing the women's attention on the pit-falls and hardships which they themselves had to face when they made their way into some new sphere of work.

* * *

Fortunately, we have had an easy access to most of the specialised branches of education e. g., teaching medicine and law. Moreover, we have not been debarred from more technical lines like engineering, banking, agriculture etc. But perhaps that's exactly why, we haven't taken the full advantage of the situation. Though the first group has been quite popular with us, even there we haven't gathered much force, except for the teaching line. There are of course, other factors like the social and economic status of a woman which create practical difficulties in acquiring costly education. But even those lucky few of us who can overcome the difficulties haven't yet done much to make their mark in a calling of their own choice.

In not a few instances have we thrown the qualifications to the winds after stepping into the world of matrimony. This isn't merely a wastage of money and energy of an individual. It has grave repercussions upon the principle of equal rights and opportunities to women. Moreover, it means depriving another person of an opportunity to specialise. Could we then blame the man if he says, for example, "It is not economical to have women doctors"?

* * *

The glamour and glory of high office are great but it also entails treading on others' corns, more so, if you aren't elected for that high office by the people. Perhaps the ex-Lady-in-Charge, Women's Section, Information and Broadcasting was aware of the snag! We hardly ever heard of her; she managed to keep herself strictly aloof from the women. After all, Begum Shah Nawaz knew how to conduct herself in her high office. But it was a different story with her successor.

Mrs. K. Taimini had come all the way from Delhi and thought "it would be so nice to speak to the women" who were discussing Trades, Industries and Profession. But when irrepressible Lady Rama Rao and Hansa Mehta started asking her question about the W.A.C.I.s and the racial discrimination between the women employees in Government departments—things did not turn out to be quite "so nice" for the Lady-in-Charge of the Women's section!

But what is this women's section and what have been its achievements? —that remained a puzzle till the last!

—*Leela*

MY EXPERIENCE AS A JUROR

By Mrs. Mohini Sahgal

The Bombay High Court is the first of its kind in India to admit women on their special jury. They had already thrown open the common jury to them. We were told to keep an eye on the newspapers as the special jury is summoned on the day its services are required and no notice is given beforehand. Non-attendance without a formal leave of absence carries with it a heavy fine. Our excitement the first time we saw the summons in the papers is left to your imagination. Everything was new to our inexperienced eyes. We had never been inside the portals of a High Court before, at least I never had. On reaching there we were directed to a room which was overflowing with men who had also been summoned, and the police. The few women who were there, were huddled in one corner, no one having the foggiest notion of what was to come next.

"CHALLENGED."

In time the Judge and the lawyers arrived. The Clerk of the Court opened a box and started reading out names from bits of papers. At first we could not understand why a name was "challenged" and who were the unchivalrous men who "challenged" unknown women. In fact we did not even know what the word "challenged" signified until it was explained many days later that the Counsel for the accused has the right not to admit any person he feels is unsuitable, for serving on the Jury in that particular case. Unfortunately we were always considered unfit to serve. Prejudices died hard. However capable a woman may be she is always considered inferior to man. In such cases the men believe that women would not be impartial jusges. They would be carried away by emotion. Hence though the High Court had admitted women on their Jury the legal luminaries rejected them as unqualified.

It was disgusting. One got ready earlier than usual, left the house allowing a time margin for the vagaries of the bus service, and then if your name was called, you walked up to the place, where the members of the jury sat; when the Counsel for defence took it into his head to "challenge" you merely because of your sex. What annoyed us most was: why did they make us fight our way through that crowd only to send us back to our places? However, there was no answer to that. We attended the High Court every time the summons appeared in the newspapers only to come home disgruntled because of an afternoon wasted.

THE TRIAL

At last the great day arrived when I could walk up to the seats reserved for the jury unchallenged. And from the next morning the trial began. It was like the unfolding of a detective story. For a whole week we attended the Court. Every morning the jurors had to answer a roll-call. Of the nine members of the jury five sat in the front row, four in the next. The last chair in the second row was occupied by a police officer who sat there the whole time. If he had to go out he would sign to a fellow officer who would come and occupy the chair during his absence. It seemed as if the jury had to be as closely guarded as the accused. I used to wonder at it until I was told that this was a precaution on the part of the authorities that no undue pressure should be exercised on the members of the jury. It was a relic of the system followed years ago in England of which we in India are nothing but a mere copy. As if any undue influence cannot be brought about on the jury outside the court-room! The trial was very interesting, though a bit of a strain, having to sit on hard uncomportable chairs four or five hours a day.

COUNSEL

The two Counsels that for the defence and for the prosecution—should be well-matched, in my opinion, and should be of the same ability; otherwise the accused does not get a fair deal, as was the case in which I had the privilege to serve, and vice versa. The poor who cannot afford any legal aid are provided so by the Government, but in the interests of fair-play and justice, the authorities concerned would do well to look into the merits of each member before appointing them either for or against the accused.

UNFAIR TO THE ACCUSED

The statement of the accused, to my surprise, was in English. He had signed it as being the original and not a copy. At least he had affixed his thumb impression. Now the accused in most cases are illiterate. It is unfair to read out what they have supposed to have said in a foreign language, thus depriving them of a fair chance of recalling what they may or may not have said. If the original statement is taken down in the mother-tongue of the accused and a translation appended both the Court and the accused would be in a far better position to understand. As it is the accused sat like a wooden image, not showing in the least how the case was affecting him. After all for him it was a matter of life and death, but he seemed to be the person least concerned. It was because he could not understand what was being said. In most cases they are even ignorant of the procedure of the Court.

THE JURY

The jury have a heavy and serious responsibility. On them rests the final decision—the judges seldom disagreeing with them. One great drawback was that the members of the jury are not provided with pencil and paper. Questions used to come crowding to my mind, but by the time the examination of any witness was over, I used to forget most of the doubts I wanted cleared. Of course questions can only be asked through the foreman—a member of the jury who is asked by us to be our spokesman. I don't know why no one has never felt the need of jotting down a few points, as it is not possible to carry everything in your head. I suppose one gets used to it in time. When the judge was about to address the court we were told by the police that we would not be allowed to leave the court-room for lunch if the address was not concluded by them. But our fears were unfounded, as we were allowed the same freedom during lunch interval as on other days.

AWESOME RESPONSIBILITY

After the judge had finished we were taken to a room guarded by the Police to come to a decision. It was very awesome and we felt weighed down by our responsibility. It is no joke to feel that the life of a human being is in your hands and that you are the final arbiters of his destiny. Usually a higher Providence is said to decide these things for one. We are mere tools in His hands. But on the jury rests the fateful decision of weighing all the evidence fairly and impartially. In this case the majority had found him guilty. After the judge had pronounced the sentence we trooped out in dead silence, depressed by the fact that we had been instrumental in cutting short the life of a fellow human being. And thus ended my first experience as a juror.

HOW CANCER IS CHEKED IN THE U. S.

(Continued from Page 5)

anti-cancer precaution since bad teeth may cause chronic irritation of the lips and tongue.

Although much remans to be learned about the disease, cancer in its early stages is curable. The prompt, complete removal of a cancer will check the spread of the disease throughout the body. The only effective means of curing cancer are surgery and destruction by x-ray and radium, the form of treatmeit depending upon the nature of the cancer. Injections of drugs and serums have been tried from time to time and up to the present proven to be worthless. Salves and other home remedies do not completely destroy the cancer and cause the patient to waste valuable time before he receives adequate treatment. These remedies may ever stimulate cancer cells to furthr activity.

Pain from cancer is usually a late symptom. Various types of cancers make themselves known in various ways, and the following are danger signals which often indicate the presence of the disease;

(1) any sore that does not heal, particularly about the tongue mouth or lips;

(2) a painless lump or thickening, especially in the breast, lip or tongue;

(3) irregular bleeding or discharge from the nipple or any natural body opening;

(4) progressive change in the colour or size of a wart, mole or birthmark;

(5) persistent indigestion;

(6) persistent hoarseness, unexplained cough of difficulty in swallowing;

(7) any change in normal bowel habits

The American Society for the control of Cancer was founded in 1913 to educate the public about the disease as a means of controlling it. The Society chose as its symbol a flaming sword, entwined in caduces, and as its slogan "Fight Cancer With Knowledge". Both are now familiar throughout the United States of America.—USIS.

WAR HELPED CHINA, ONE CHINESE SAYS

(By MARY CORCORAN)

Providence, R. I.,—Miss Dju Yu Bao of Shanghai, in America under an exchange program sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor, considers that "China has gained tremendously from the war." The Jap attack quickened industrial advancement.

"The war gave my people confidence in their manufacturing ability. We've always had the raw materials, but before the war foreign engineers directed their use. At the start of the war, these foreign engineers were either sent home or interned and our Engineers had to take over.

"Furthermore, the forced move of our east-coast industries to the west gave them a chance to clear out of their rut of established methods to gather knowledge from observing others work. We began to develop creative thinking towards our industry."

Although China may eventually become a manufacturing nation of importance—and Miss Dju is certainly counting on it—the country is still and for some time going to be a big consumer of American goods. China is nowhere near mass-production, and mass-produced articles from America still have a big sale

While here, Miss Dju is learning something of industrial safety problems, in order to apply similar precautions in Chinese factories.

—Copyright North American Newspaper Alliance

"GITANJALI" IN MARATHI

GITANJALI translated into Marathi by D. D. Rege published by Mohan V. Raj, M.A., B.Sc., (Minn) for Indian Home Publications Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir, P. Metha Road, Fort, Bombay. Rs. 2/- a copy.

This is a Marathi translation of "Gitanjali" Mr. D. D. Rege who is a soldier-scholar has tried to bring out in his translation the devotional spirit of the great poet's teachings and his vivid sense of nearness to God. But Tagore is not only a great poet; he is a national heritage and as such his work needed to be translated into Marathi so that more people might derive benefit from his teachings. Mr. Rege has fulfilled this need in a manner that has won the praise of Marathi scholars like N. C Kelkar, N. S. Phadke and V. S. Khandekar. Dr. M. R. Jaykar has contributed a foreword to the book.

Progress Of Science

ENDEAVOUR: Volume IV, No. 16, October 1945; Published by the Imperial Chemical Industries, London, S. W. 1, Price: 5 shillings.

'Endeavour' is known to be a quarterly review designed to record the progress of sciences in the service of mankind. This issue contains as usual some very interesting findings of science in various fields. They are in the nature of brief surveys presented in simple style as to be understood by even laymen. Among the instructive articles, there are some that deserve special mention. The editorial article "Chemical Control of Pests" is a critical survey of the discoveries in the field of insecticides and discussion on their possible applications. "The Measurement of Time" by Sir Harold Jones traces the progress attained in the methods of measuring time. Mr. Alexander Wood, one of the well-known authorities on Sound writes the "History of the Cavendish Laboratory" with which are associated names of many famous scientists like Maxwell, J. J. Thomson, Rutherford, Bragg and others.

This journal besides being indispensable to a science library would form a welcome addition to a general library.

N. R. T.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SURAT DISTRICT

"Ten years of Co-operative Effort' By Diwan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi—Surat Dist. Cooperative Bank.

This is an exhaustive account o' the working of cooperative institutions in the Surat Dist. and of their difficulties and problems, compiled by Diwan Bahadur Gandhi the veteran non-official cooperator of Gujarat. It is a review of the development of cooperation in that Dist. During the last decade, and the author has offered his own conclusions and suggestions on different phases of the movement, based on his prolonged and rich personal experience. He has abounding faith in the future and beneficence of cooperative organisation and wants young and enthusiastic leaders to take to that cause. In his view, which will be shared by many non-official workers, there is considerable room for the expansion of the cooperative movement if it becomes truly popular and is led and guided, not by departmental officers, as at present, but by the people themselves. The Diwan Bahadur's intensive study, presented with full relevant statistis, deserves to be copied in other Districts of the Province.

V.G.K.

Muslims' Political Development

ROOH ROSHAN MUSTAQBIL. By Maulana Tufail Ahmed, Nizami Press, Budaun. Price Rs. 2.

"Rooh Roshan Mustaqbil" (Spirit of Bright Future) is an abridged edition of 'Musalmanon Ka Roshan Mustaqbil' a well-known book on Indian politics written by Maulana Tufail Ahmad (Alig) who had a life long connection with the Aligarh Educational movement and politics and is a reputed historian. The 'Rooh Roshan Mustaqbil' deals with the Indian politics from 1857 upto the present times. It presents a moving picture of Muslim political development to the reader. How the demands for various safeguards which were partly conceded time and again came to be substituted by the ideal of Pakistan, how the idea of Pakistan originated and as to who were its authors, and how it was ultimately adopted by the Muslim League, are questions to which the learned author has given his answers in his characteristic lucid style. In addition to the history of Muslim League, the history of Congress, of Jameat-ul-Ulemah-Hind, of Ahrars, of Muslim Majlis and various other Muslim organisations, past and present, as well as of Hindu Sabha has been given in this book. The book forms an interesting reading and fully explains the issues involved in the present election campaign carried on by the various parties. The author sees beyond the present struggle and in a logical way forecasts a bright future for India.

Secrets Of Britain's War Production

"CALLING ALL ARMS." By Ernest Fairfax. Published by Hutchinson's Price 7s. 6d.

This book reveals for the first time many untold secrets of Britain's war production—how one concentrated raid on a Birmingham factory could have paralysed the R.A.F. fighter command for 12 months—how 50 miles an hour was added to the 'Typhoon" fighters in readiness for their struggle to down the "doodlebugs"—how 80,000 wrecked aircraft which would otherwise have been written off, were repaired and sent back into the fray again—how Britain's latest giant swimming tank was produced from t blue-print to accomplished fact in less than six months—all these dramatic stories are told in this book about 30,000 men and women, playing their part in a war effort to supply the fighting men with adequate weapons, making possible the victory of Allied Arms.

BOOKS

(By K. L. Gauba.)

VERDICT ON ENGLAND	6 12
FAMOUS TRIALS FOR LOVE AND MURDER	5 0
HIS HIGHNESS	4 8
SOUR SWEETMEAT *J. J. Carlsson*	4 8
IRAN TO-DAY—*A. B. Rajput* ..	3 0
WAIL OF A VIOLIN *K. Appasamy*	3 12
WHITHER, BARBARA? *J. J. Carlsson*	4 8
THE VULTURE—*B. Gargi*	4 0
WISDOM OF THE PROPHET *M. Amin*	2 0
INDIA'S CASE FOR FREEDOM *C. V. H. Rao*	2 4
SAYINGS OF THE PROPHET *M. Amin*	1 4
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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Schools and Colleges will soon be closed for vacations. How are you going to utilise your holidays? Accompanying your parents to a hill station? Trying to brush up the subjects you are weak in? Attending to any of your hobbies? Or, you boy, have you decided to earn for the time being and add to your family income? Or, you girl, do you mean to help mother in her household work? Any idea to do some service to your fellow beings? Ofcourse you cannot while away the valuable time and opportunity that is yours. What after all do you intend to do?

A father was once trying to explain why his son had failed in College by telling the story of the first day when he took him to Primary School. As, hand in hand, they neared the school building, the boy turned to his father and asked, "Daddy, when does vacation begin?" According to the father, vacation had been his son's main interest ever since—he had never "taken hold" of school. Yet with some guidance and an interest in a true vacation, that same boy eventually used his strong body and tough brain to get a medical education, and become a successful physician.

★ ★ ★

In our country, one does not know why, we think in opposite terms of school and vacation; but they are both of vital importance in as much as the training and development of children is concerned. In many ways the vacation period can be even more useful than the school in building self-reliance and character, and in helping the body and the mind to grow. There is often a real advantage in change of environment and associates. Often, unfortunate relationships are broken, and more wholesome ones substituted. In vacations there is always a better chance and more time to learn to do things that are not scheduled by the schools.

Whether a youth works at some new task, or goes to a vocational school, or finds his way to a summer camp in the forest or by a mountain or sea, is not so important as it is to have a change—to get new experience and to exercise the body and mind in new ways. Most valuable of all is to get close to Nature, to see beauty in the skies and the fields, and to learn of life and its ways. The most important thing is to learn to do things without too many of the trimmings of civilization. The boy who makes his own bed on the floor, who fights for comfort in a sudden storm, or who has to camp on unfavourable ground, is getting more than he could in the same length of time at school. The same can be said for a girl who cooks at smoky camp fire and gets results that can be praised by those who eat with her.

★ ★ ★

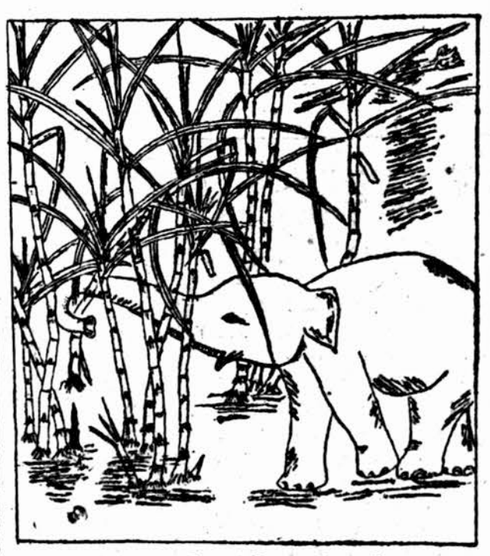
The rich class of children have so much that they take too much for granted. With the cinema films, radio, motor cars, etc., they want to be constantly amused and entertained. In vacation they should learn to entertain themselves. On the other hand, the poorer class of children feel handicapped even to satisfy sheer necessities of life. In vacation, then, they may entertain others—and in that find their own entertainment. It would be a grand thing if the rich and the poor children came together and arranged a joint programme for themselves at least during their vacations. Unfortunately, due to the present difficulties of travel and food, Balkan-ji-Bari—The All India Children's Association cannot arrange trips or tours which are exemplary for such purposes. But why can the children not help themselves?

There are risks in vacation, some persons argue; but certainly they are worth that. Adults can plan and prepare, but over-guidance at vacation times breaks the charm. Boys and girls need freedom to be on their own to do things by themselves and for themselves. The sense of liberty that goes with the thought of vacation is its most valuable quality. If we can preserve this, and have with it a sense of personal responsibility, invaluable lessons can be given in that self-management so essential to sound living. Anyway, will you tell us how you have planned to pass your vacation?—Or, after you have passed the vacation, tell us what you did?

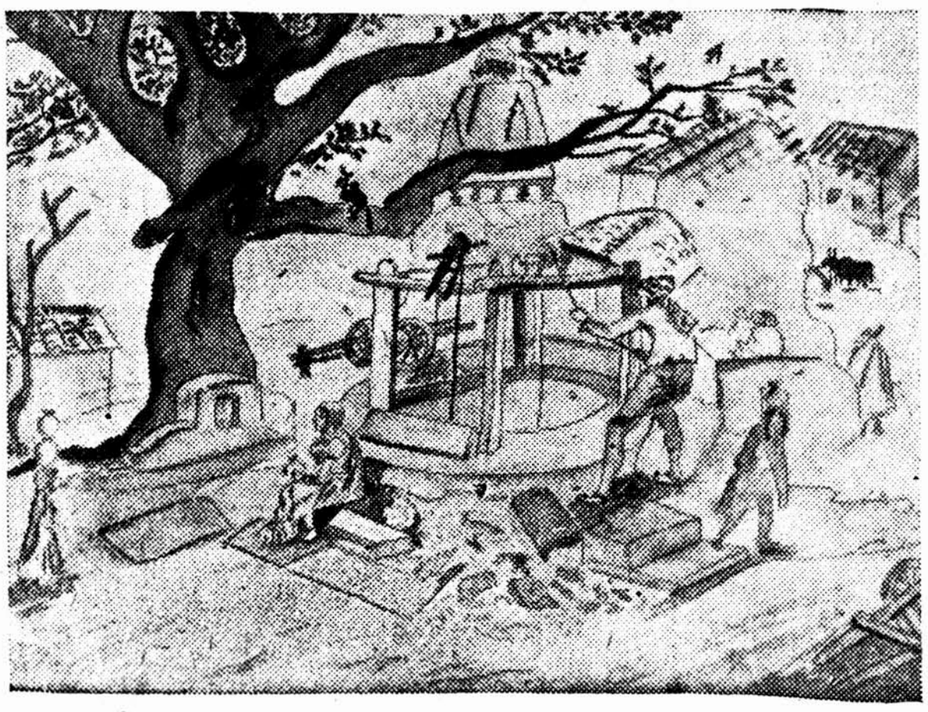
All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Sisters Nilima, Rukmini and Hemlata are enthusiastic workers of the New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari.



An Elephant in a Jungle.
(Drawn by T. Shanmugam—14 years)



A Village Scene—Drawn by Sister Sulochana—15 years.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art On Planning Front—Between Calcutta And New Delhi—Bombay's Right Ignored—The Tune Of National Museum—Film In Process Of Planning—Wanted Artists In Council—Defective Approach To Art

New Delhi seems to have initiated a movement for the extension of the post-war planning front somewhere in the direction of art and archaeology; but the policy adopted by it towards the hitherto neglected two subjects is not dictated by any definite principle or by judgment and foresight. No machinery is set up for planning on a comprehensive scale and for formulating a system of organisation and administration. On the contrary, a few items without any logical order are boosted in interested quarters as pre-requisites of the cultural reconstruction of the country and are given consideration to by the officialdom.

Calcutta-Delhi Axis

The origin of the movement can be traced with no difficulty, to the report left by Sir Leonard Woolley. Then arrived from England, after a lull of over five years, Dr. Mortimer Wheeler to interpret to India the methods of archaeological research as pursued in Europe today and to take the reins of the archaeological department. He has started on his mission by emphasising the urgency of imparting scientific training to the staff, the necessity of closer association of universities and learned societies with the state service of archaeology and of the establishment of a national museum. Obviously Sir Leonard's famous report was waiting for someone like him to raise it from the archives of the Central Government.

Dr. Wheeler's sermons on archaeology have found a warm reception in Bengal. The Royal Asiatic Society of the province has emerged, all of a sudden, as the sole architect of India's cultural future. It has hammered out and submitted to the Government between 12-9-1944 and 26-1-1945 a series of proposals intended for cultural reconstruction; and among them there is one for the establishment of a national museum. Dr. Wheeler should count the Society as a good friend ready to lend support and backing to him in time. India's cultural future is, at present, revolving round the Calcutta-New Delhi axis.

Leaving aside discussion on the merits or demerits of the various proposals, one cannot refrain from expressing resentment at the assumption by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, of the authority exclusively entitled to speak on matters artistic and cultural. Were all the proposals duly published and circulated to other learned and cultural bodies before they were submitted to the Government? The reply to this straight question, should come from the Society. It is surprising that India's cultural reconstruction should be the concern of a single institution and should include the organisation of a Travellers' Department and construction of hotels and rest-houses for the comfort of tourists visiting sites of archaeological interest.

Bombay Ignored

Encouraging response from the Government to the Director General of Archaeology was a foregone conclusion. The constitution of the Advisory Board of Archaeology was announced by the Associated Press in a message dated 31st January 1945. Closer association between the Archaeological Survey and universities and learned societies was recommended by Sir Leonard Woolley and has been advocated by the present Director-General since his arrival, and it was cited also as one of the objects of the Board.

But how is the closer association to be achieved? All the universities are not likely to be represented on the Board as the seats reserved for them are six and are to be filled by nomination by the Inter-University Board. The learned societies which are, for the time being, considered to be worthy of association with the State service and which are allotted a seat each are only six. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal is one of them. As the author of a series of proposals for "Cultural Reconstruction in India" it could not have been omitted.

Western India is noted as a centre of art, some research institutions and several monuments. It has, in Bombay, a university, Royal Asiatic Society, a museum, an art school and an art society; but Bombay is not conceded the privilege of a seat on the Board. The Royal Asiatic Society at Calcutta is not known to have consulted or sought the co-operation of its sister society in Bombay before approaching the Government with the series of proposals. Calcutta and New Delhi cannot escape the reproach for ignoring Bombay's right to speak on matters which are of vital interest to the whole country.

The Familiar Tune

The Advisory Board of Archaeology whose constitution was announced, as stated above, on 31st January 1945, held its first meeting on 3rd February 1945 at New Delhi and recommended the appointment of a committee to consider the establishment of an Indian National Museum of art, archaeology and Anthropology. In its second meeting which was held at Calcutta on 16-1-46 it again approved the principle of a central museum and recommended immediate appointment by the Central Government, of a select committee to work out the details. From the very beginning; the Board has been playing the record of the familiar "tune of national museum", but it is not reported to have uttered a word of protest against the retention of the main building of the Prince of Wales Museum of Bombay on the list of the cultural casualties of the war.

Museums are in a confused position to-day. Some of them located at the excavated sites are facing the danger of dispersal, and the Curzon Museum of Muttra is discovered by the Calcutta Society, as insufficiently accessible either to students or to the intellectual tourist, as there is no adequate accommodation for visitors and Muttra has no important educational institution. The Government should, therefore, declare, in clear terms, their policy about museums before accepting the proposal for a national museum.

Excavations, which are urgent requirements of the country, are almost held in abeyance, but they should be granted priority of claim on the Treasury, if the Government are prepared to bear the heavy expenditure for the establishment and maintenance of a new institution. Luxury projects of providing hotels and rest hours should not be allowed to snatch away even a fraction of the funds which are badly needed for the real archaeological work.

Art At Delhi

One of the directions in which the post-war planning front has extended itself is the National Museum. Another was signalised recently by Sir Akbar Hydari, Member, Information and Broadcasting, in the announcement made by him of the decision of the Government of India to create an Art section in his department, which is also re-christened and will be known, hereafter, as the Department of Information and Arts. The Art section for which a grant of Rupees two lakhs is sanctioned is of an experimental nature. Encouragement to arts in India and preservation of national art treasures are defined as its functions.

According to a report which appeared in "the Times of India" a fortnight ago an annual grant of Rupees eighteen thousand has been made to an institution which is said to have been launched at the session of the P.E.N. Conference at Jaipur and which is styled as the Society for the Promotion of Indian Culture. If the information given by the report is correct, one would like to know how the institution was considered eligible for a grant within the short period of its formation. The authorities ought to enlighten the public as regards the constitution and functions of this new society, the names of its founders and office-bearers and the procedure adopted by themselves for the selection of institutions for the purposes of grants.

"Madonna"—By Miss Angela Trindade

Scope Of Work

The same report refers to an advisory committee which will be appointed and which will consist of representative men and women well known in the world of art and culture. The appointment of such a committee is not yet announced; as a matter of fact the beginning should be made with it. Some influential institutions and individuals, irrespective of their notions about or services to Indian arts, are likely to exploit the opportunity for their own ends. The Government should, therefore, make selections for the Committee and for the purposes of giving grants with care and discrimination. They should, at the same time, remain awake to the danger of intrigues of any provincial cliques or of party politics in art.

The work is said to have begun before the Committee is formed, with a move to purchase the recorded Indian folk song renderings made by Dr. Bake, the Dutch music research worker. The Broadcasting Department has been dealing with India's classical music almost from its very inception, but it has, so far, not realised the necessity of encouraging research, building up a library and recording the various classical styles of singing and select master-pieces of the medieval musician-composers.

Full length recording of the different classical schools of music and dance should be one of the main items on the programme of the re-christened department. There are some hereditary exponents who should be acclaimed as the repositories of the high technique of dance and music, but who have been never honoured as such by the Government. They should now be appreciated and encouraged with liberal remunerations to leave records of what they know. The functions of the Art section will probably be of a preservative nature but if judiciously exercised they should raise the standards of dance and music and popularise the highest in both. If the national museum is intended to preserve the best relics of plastic and pictorial arts, the art section should, at least, preserve the high technique of dance and music.

Council And Institute

The film has also appeared in the vicinity of the planning front. The main principles of a scheme sponsored by the Central Government for the establishment of an Indian Film Institute and Council with headquarters in Bombay were reported to have been approved at a conference between officials and trade interests which was held at Delhi recently. The Institute will be a training centre for technicians and specialists for the various branches of the art of film-production. Improvement in the quality of the Indian film is a country-wide demand, but it will be achieved only when such an institute is properly organised and efficiently managed.

To conduct a research and technical institute and to co-ordinate the activities of industry so as to raise its standards will be among the objects of the Council. The Council will be representative of the Central and Provincial Governments, trade interests and Indian States and will have four seats for outstanding men of letters nominated by the Government. Such a Council ought to have a few seats reserved for eminent artists and exponents of classical music and dance.

The Council should be further authorised to fix definite standards of arts and prescribe the same to the Boards of Film censors. Improvement in the film will demand revision of the rules of censorship and reconstitution of the Boards of Film-censors in a way that literature, art, music and dance find adequate representation on them

The Advisory Board of Archaeology and the Art section of the Information and Arts Department have come into existence and they will function in their own ways; and so will the Indian Film Council when it takes a concrete shape. The absence of co-ordination between them is an obvious defect in the method of approach to art, archaeology and the film. The Government should begin with planning on a comprehensive scale. They should create a central organisation on democratic lines and authorise it to co-ordinate the activities of various panels and to fix definite standards of art. Haphazard efforts will not lead to the progress of art, archaeology or the film.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Begone from Italia, begone from our home!
Begone from Italia. O stranger, begone."

—ITALY, 1848. (National song composed by Garibaldi)

"Quit India".

—INDIA, 1942-46 (National slogan raised by Mahatma Gandhi).

*

Wafadari ka darya ban gaya dhara baghaawat ka
Bas ab Maujain hi Maujain hain na kashti hai na langar hai.

—ALI SARDAR JAFRI.

(The stream of loyalty has turned into a flood of revolution—
Only the tempestuous waves endure; there is neither ship nor sheet-anchor to be seen).

*

"We have innumerable times made representations to the authorities for the redress of our grievances, particularly about racial discrimination and for equality of treatment, a demand which every self-respecting Indian patriot will completely support. But the authorities never listened.

"Therefore, following the example of the brothers in the R.I.A.F. we decided to go on strike....."

—Statement of the Central Naval Strike Committee.

*

"The French Revolution burst like a volcano. And yet revolutions and volcanoes do not break out suddenly without reason or long evolution. We see the sudden burst and are surprised: but underneath the surface of the earth many forces play against each other for long ages, and fires gather together, till the crust on the surface can hold them down no longer, and they burst forth in mighty flames shooting up to the sky .....

"Ideas and economic conditions make revolutions. Foolish people in authority; blind to everything that does not fit in with their ideas, imagine that revolutions are caused by agitators. Agitators are people who are discontented with existing conditions and desire a change and work for it. Every revolutionary period has its full supply of them; they are themselves the outcome of the ferment and dissatisfaction that exist. But tens and hundreds of thousands of people do not move to action merely at the bidding of an agitator. Most people desire security above everything; they do not want risk losing what they have got. But when economic conditions are such that their day-to-day life becomes almost an intolerable burden, then even the weak are prepared to take risks. ..

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
(Glimpses Of World History).

*

History In Headlines

TUESDAY: Indian Naval Men In City On Hunger-Strike: Insulting Behaviour Of C. O Infuriates The Ratings.....Two Trains Set On Fire: Demonstrations Between Dacca and Narayanganj..... Textile Workers' Strike In Narayangunj...Postal Strike Decision .....Prepare For The Strike: Appeal To Surat Teachers.....25 Per Cent Cut In Food Ration In Bombay.....Famine In Bijapur.....

WEDNESDAY: City Naval Strike Spreads: National Flag On R.I.N. Vessels.....Admiral Godfrey Arrives In Bombay.....250 Ratings Of Majberhat Camp On Strike..... Six Destitutes Die In Calcutta..... Secretary Of State To Fly To India.....Villagers Prevent Removal Of Wheat.....Cairo Students' Strike.....Dutch Atrocities In Indonesia.....Hungry Men Take To Dacoities In Kotah State.....

THURSDAY: R. I. N. Strike Spreads To Karachi And Calcutta: Armed Guards At Naval Establishments.....Delhi Naval Men On Strike.....Teachers To Go On Strike.....Lathi Charge On Allahabad Students.....

FRIDAY: Seven Hours' Battle In Castle Barracks: Several Ships At Sea In Hands Of Ratings....R. I. A. F. Men Strike In Bombay And Calcutta.....Police Open Fire On City Crowd...Tram Car And Buses Set On Fire: Sardar Patel's Peace Move....Quit Egypt' Clashes In Cairo: British Troops Open Fire On Crowds.... Ahmedabad Rail Workers Strike: Protest Against Ration Cut....Posts & Telegraphs Strike On March 11?.....Mutiny Among Indonesian Troops.....

SATURDAY: R. I. N. Strikers To Resume Work To-day: Men Accept Congress Guidance: Jinnah's Appeal To R. I. N. Ratings....Looting & Incendiarism In Bombay: Heavy Casualties By Police & Military Firing....R. I. A. F. Strike In Ambala....Tear Gas Used To Disperse Madura Mob..... Loco Strike At Sabarmati: Drivers Leave Trains Midway.....

SUNDAY: 150 More Killed By Firing In Bombay: Train Set Ablaze At Dadar Station: "Shoot At Sight" Order Issued To Troops .....Gandhiji Condemns, Violence.... Calcutta Ratings Continue Strike .....100,000 Workers On Sympathy Strike In Calcutta: Trains Held Up....Tense Situation In Egypt..... Firing In Karachi....Government Censured In Assembly For Mishandling Strike Situation....More Sick Destitutes Die In Calcutta....

MONDAY: Turn For Better—But Not All Quiet: Crowds Fired On In 3 Places; 270 Dead, Over 1,700 Wounded;....Jawahar Rushes Post-Haste To Bombay.....

*

What is Freedom—ye can tell
That which slavery is, too well—
For its very name has grown
To an echo of your own....

'Tis to hunger for such diet
As the rich man in his riot
Casts to the fat dogs that lie
Surfeiting beneath his eye.

'Tis to be a slave in soul
And to hold no strong control
Over your own wills, but be
All that others make of ye

And at length when you complain
With a murmur weak and vain,
'Tis to see the tyrant crew
Ride over your wives and you

Blood is on the grass like dew.

SHELLEY ("The Mask of Anarchy".)

*

"As a result of the wanton firing by British troops from a military lorry, Mrs. Kamal Donde, Treasurer of the Parel Mahila Sangh, was shot dead on Friday at 4-30 p.m. Miss Kusum Ranadive, Secretary of the Parel Mahila Sangh, who was accompanying her, received a bullet wound in the leg"

—Statement by Mrs. BHANDARKAR

*

"On January 22nd, 1905, a priest named Gapon led a huge demonstration to the Winter Palace (of the Czars).....The demonstrators (who were demanding bread) were met with rifle fire: the troops even picked off little street boys who had climbed the trees in the Alexander Garden to watch the show....."

—BERNARD PARES ("Russia".)

*

At Sewri a woman died as a result of the military directing rifle fire towards buildings on the roadside. The woman was standing on the balcony of the third floor. She fell dead to the ground and her body was picked up only after a long interval.

At De Lisle Road a coal shop owner died when a bullet penetrated the closed door and struck him.

—Press Report.

*

In Britain!

ALDERSHOT, Feb. 24: British soldiers at Aldershot detention barracks rioted during tea time yesterday as if by a pre-arranged signal and began throwing plates and wooden missiles in all directions. Two men were injured. Extra guards were rushed to the scene, a cordon was thrown round the main hall but apparently some of the rioters got through reached the glass roof from which the building gets its name of "Glasshouse" and began tearing up the roof slates and pieces of masonry and throwing them at the guards and patrolling troops.

Steel helmeted army firemen who were ordered to turn hoses on the rioters also came in for shower of missiles. Mobile troops were called from Aldershot District and formed an iron ring around the barracks itself.

Searchlights and floodlights were used to illuminate the outside of the building in case any of the men tried to break out. . . .

In a last gesture of defiance before surrendering, rioters in Aldershot "Glasshouse" mutiny to-night set fire to the main block.

Collecting three vast pyres of bedding clothing and broken furniture they set them alight and then hooted derision as men of the army fire service fought for an hour to subdue the outbreaks.

As the flames died down in the dripping shambles that had been the main block the men were rounded up and marched out, handcuffed and surrounded by a strong guard.

*

Stuff Of Heroism

Three Congress peace volunteers who were attending to the needs of the victims of firings were themselves wounded. They were admitted into hospital but all three succumbed to their injuries later in the night.

* * *

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, writes:—

Mr. Munshi Reza, a Muslim National Guard aged 21 years, was on duty at 2 p.m. today in uniform asking the people gathered at Grant Road corner to disperse. A Police Officer opened fire, Mr. Reza was severely injured on the head as a result and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died an hour later.

* * *

Four casualties were admitted to R. I. N. Hospital at Sewri. They are wounded by bullets. Three of them are from HMIS "SIND". They were given chloroform and have been shouting "Jai Hind" in their delirium.

* * *

An old man of about 55 or 60 wounded in a firing, was seen being driven to hospital in a Victoria. In a dazed condition he kept on shouting: "Bolo.....aray koi to bolo: Jai Hind".

* * *

Nothing In Common —Except Blood!

"In everything that is fundamental and essential to life Hindus and Muslims differ. It is no use shutting one's eyes to realities.....'

—Mr. M. A. JINNAH (1941).

"The major issue must be decided first and that is the demand of Muslim India for Pakistan."

—Mr. M. A. JINNAH (1946).

* * *

"On this particular issue of the INA trials, have not the Congress and the Muslim League made a united demand that the whole chapter should be closed?"

—DAWN.

"There flowed more Hindu than Muslim blood in the massacre of Calcutta, a striking proof that Hindu-Muslim unity could be achieved were there some understanding and a little tolerance to pave the way."

—MORNING NEWS.

"Muslim League flags were prominently displayed in the troubled centres alongside with the national tricolour. Crowds moved about carrying these flags irrespective of bullets whizzing past them".

—CHRONICLE.

KARACHI, Feb. 21. A slogan "Not Mutiny, But Unity Among Indian Sailors" was seen inscribed in an Indian language in H.M.I.S. "Chamak".

—A. P. I.

* * *

A fellow-journalist describes how a crowd of small boys led by two carrying the National Tricolour and the green flag of the Muslim League held crossed, was run over by a military truck driven by a panicky driver. The two boys holding the flags fell together....their blood bespattered both the flags!

* * *

A Muslim child of about four was heard mumbling: "PAKICHTAN JINDABAD JIYAE HIND".

* * *

A Muslim lad of about fourteen, struck by a bullet fired from a military lorry in Bhendi Bazar, was picked up by a journalist and died in his arms on the way to the hospital, muttering deliriously to the end: "JAI HIND.....JAI HIND.....JAI....."

*

Obituary For Nobody

Unidentified bodies were still lying unclaimed in various morgues of the hospitals. In the K. E. M. morgue, there were 22 bodies, in Harkisondas Hospital 3 of whom one was a boy of 3 years.....

—Press report.

We regret to announce the death of.....

But the body has no name. It is nobody.

No parents, no family, no relations, no friends, no address, no home, no name. Nobody!

It is the body of a beggar-boy attired in rags too big for the shrivelled-up frame. They don't need to perform an autopsy on it. They will find nothing in the caved-in stomach—not even a few grains of undigested rice!

From the top of a six-storey building a couple of newspaper men saw the grim drama of this nobody's death. From such a height he looked even smaller—just a little child in rags, one of those 'Dead End' kids playing about in the gutters. But he was not playing. He was leading a procession of urchins, shouting defiant slogans. Military lorries rumbled past, menacingly close. But he was unafraid. A volley was fired and he doubled up with a bullet in his stomach. But it was only the first. With the cry of a wounded animal, like one demented, he rushed to grapple with the man-with-the-gun. He almost brought him down. But he got what was coming to him—a pattern of holes in his body. By the time the newsmen rushed down to his side he lay sprawled in the centre of the road looking up at the sky with eyes that already could not see, the agonised lips forming the two words that were his battle-cry. Then he was dead.

This is the body of an Indian who died with JAI HIND on his lips.

Did he know what he was dying of and dying for? Did he understand Freedom, Patriotism, Imperialism, Revolution, Non-violence, Naval Strike, Section 144, Curfew Order, Martial Law? Did anyone care to tell him about such things? Did he love his country? Did his country love him? Did he have any country? What had the country done for him that he should die for it? Did he die for something—or did he just DIE? What did Freedom mean for him? What would Freedom mean for the like of him?...

The body lies in the morgue—unclaimed, uncared for, unloved, unidentified. It is the body of an unknown beggar-boy of nine. a shrivelled-up, tormented, twisted body lying hunched up like an eternal, haunting question mark.